OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,270.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander W. C. Dowons, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 12th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

August 1875.		August 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	12	Leaves Negapatam	25
„ Rutnagherry (Kalbadevie)	13	„ Madras	27
„ Carwar	14	„ Coconada	29
„ Narakel	18	„ Vizagapatam	30
„ Alleppey	18	„ Bimlipatam	30
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Calingapatam	31
„ Colombo	21	„ Gopalpore	31
„ Galle	22	„ False Point ......Sept	1
		Arrives CALCUTTA	3

Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. PUNJAB, 1081 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

August 1875.		1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	11	Leaves BUSREH	30
„ Kurrachee	15	„ Mahomerah	30
„ Muscat	18	„ Fao	30
„ Bunder Abbas	20	„ Bushire ......Sept.	1
„ Linga	22	„ Linga	5
„ Bushire	24	„ Bunder Abbas	7
„ Fao	26	„ Jask	8
„ Mahomerah	26	„ Gwadur	10
„ Busreh......Arrive	27	„ Kurrachee	14
		Arrive BOMBAY	17

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. PUNJAB, 1,081 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander. G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 11th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Ayrer, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 14th August 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SAILING ABOUT 20TH AUGUST.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H.P. nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL about the 20th August. This Steamer has very superior First Class accommodation with large and well ventilated Saloon and Cabins fitted with every comfort and convenience, and has also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

The INDIA may be depended upon to make a quick run home and presents an exceptionally good opportunity for intending passengers.

To be followed by the First Class Steamers—

MACEDONIA, 2,272 Tons, 480 H.P. nominal, about the middle of September.
TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H P. nominal, } sailing at regular
EUROPA, 2,277 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, } intervals.

Fixed days of departure to be duly advertised.

A Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all steamers of this Line.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 350	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 15th July 1875. Agen

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London W, and sold all over the World by most Chemists, and Medicine Endors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d.and

GINGER BRANDY,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition,

By "VAUGHAN-JONES;" the finest Cordial and Stomach tonic.

("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles. No Mess or Family should be without it. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

VESSELS.	CAPTAIN.	TONS.	H.P.	AUGUST.
HYDASPES	D Rennoldson	2984	450	13th—Southampton.
AVOCA	J. H. Torbock	1482	250	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.
				SEPT.
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	2593	400	3rd—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th July 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 23rd August 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. KHEDIVE, (3,742 tons, and 600 H. P.), Captain J. D. Steward, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, 20th August 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

MONTHLY SAILINGS BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	From GLASGOW, SATURDAY.	LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY.	BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY.
MACEDONIA.	...	...	15th Sept.
TRINACRIA	7th Aug.	14th Aug.	6th Oct.
EUROPA	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
INDIA	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	8th Dec.
MACEDONIA.	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	29th Dec.

If inducement offers more frequent sailings will be arranged. All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

TOMORROW WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their room, Military Square, Fort,

On account of Abdoolhosein Tyabjee:—
T T 40-63—4 cases Foolscap-paper.
On account of Ebhramjee Sullamanjee:—
H C C 615-22—4 cases Glass Beads.
H C C B { 2 24—4 „ do.
C & C 2236—0—4 „ Blue Cut Beads.
E A 711 { 16-20—3 „ White Ball Thread.
On account of Abdoolally Dawwoodkhan:—
H C A D 740 { 31-40—1 cases White Ball Thread.
H C A D 724 { 61-70—10 „ do.
On account of whom it may concern:—
In diamond R K No. 25, 28—2 bales T. Red Twist.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co

Bombay, 10th August 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF Damaged White and Coloured Piece Goods at the Godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th inst., sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, on account of the concerned, a large quantity of damaged white and coloured piece goods Twist consisting of—

Striped Turkey Red Mulls.
Turkey Red Shirtings.
Turkey Red Mulls.
Turkey Red Cambrics.
Lady's Dresses.
Turkey Red Chints Scarves.
Turkey Red Printed Jacconets.
Ball Thread,
Printed Scarves.
Coloured Lappets.
White Lappets.
Printed Handkerchiefs.
Coloured Sarees.
Printed Muslin.
Printed Cambrics.
Printed Twist Sarees.

SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Plated Glass, and Porcelainware, Phaeton, Buggy, Poney, Books, &c.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will Tomorrow WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant, sell by Public Auction at their rooms, at 2 P.M., on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr James Roach, a quantity of household furniture, comprising glass and porcelainware, plated spoons and forks and other goods, round, pier, dressing, dining tables, teapoys, sofas, couches, chiffoniers, book-stand, wardrobes, screen, chest of drawers, dressing and pier glasses, bedsteads, easy rocking, arm and without arm chairs, timepiece, 1 and four light argand lustre, cupboard, cooking stove, sideboard, cooking utensils, reading books, &c.

Also,

1 Phaeton, 1 Buggy, 1 Poney Harness, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 10th August 1875.

VISIT OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The following ILLUMINATION DEVICES (for Gas), viz, "CROWNS," "PRINCE OF WALES PLUMES, WITH RIBBON and MOTTO," "STARS," &c. &c., may be hired for the Illuminations during H. R. H.'s visit.

For terms and further particulars apply to E. T. & Co., at the Office of this Paper.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S BOOTS,

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

	Superior in style and excellent in quality.	Finest quality we can produce.
Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	25s.	35s.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots 5s. 6d. and	7s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels 7s. 0d. and	9s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price net*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

INK.

PRINTING INKS.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & CO.,
PRINTING INK MAKERS
LONDON.

From the lengthened experience Messrs. Parsons Fletcher & Co. have had in the Export Trade (of which they have made a speciality), and from the fact that their Inks are to be found in all parts of the world, they are enabled to adapt their goods to the requirements of all climates, and to every description of work. This is of the greatest importance to those who may confide their orders to this house.

GENERAL LIST OF PRICES.

Job Ink, for Machine or Press, 8d., 10d., 1s., 1s. 3d., & 1s. 6d per lb.
News Ink, 8d., 10d., 1s., 1s. 3d., and 1s. 6d. per lb.
Bookwork Ink, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., and 2s. 6d. per lb.
Superior Bookwork Ink, 3s. and 4s. per lb.
Woodcut Ink, 5s. and 7s. 6d. per lb.
Red, Blue, Green, and other colours, 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. per lb.
Varnish, 12s., 15s., and 20s. per gallon.
Lithographic Inks in every shade of colour and variety of price.

Parsons, Fletcher & Co. supply the cheaper descriptions of Newspaper Ink, but they recommend for warm climates the better class of Printing Inks, which in *all cases* are really the most economical.

All orders must be accompanied with a draft for the amount or may be forwarded through any London House, or

STREET'S COLONIAL NEWSPAPER AGENCY,
30, Cornhill, and 5, Serle-street.
LONDON: AND
PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co.,
10, BOLT COURT, FLEET ST., E. C., & GRAVEL LANE SOUTHWARK, S. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following or other First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

			Tons.	H.P.	
Cargo	Steamer	DIDO,	1,200,	150,	about 5th Sept. 1875.
Do.	do.	ARETUSA,	2,200,	120,	about 5th Oct. 1875.

These Steamers have no room for Passengers.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 9th August 1875.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Established pursuant to Companies' Acts, 1862-67,
UPON NEW AND SOUND PRINCIPLES,
FOR
NEGOTIABLE, UNCONDITIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE.
WHOLE WORLD RATES OF PREMIUM.
LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, SOLE INVESTMENT.
FIXED MINIMUM SURRENDER VALUE,
AND NO LAPSING OR FORFEITURE OF INSURANCE.

No charge for Medical Examination. The Medical Fee is now paid by the Company on all Assurances; the charge which the Company used to make on Assurances under Rs. 5,000 is abolished.

The Bombay business of this Company is now under the direction of the Calcutta Board but investments of all net premiums and interest as prescribed by the Trust Deed are made by the Official Trustee of Bombay to credit of the Bombay Life Fund as heretofore, and Mr. Loudon's receipts are filed in the office for inspection of Policy-holders. Claims under Policies will still be paid at Bombay.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
4, HORNBY ROW.

POLICIES FOR WHOLE LIFE, SHORT TERMS, ENDOWMENT, AND JOINT LIVES.

TRUSTEE:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY.—W. LOUDON, Esq.
BANKERS:
AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND AND LEE-WARNER.
MEDICAL REFEREE:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M. D.

PROSPECTUSES, TABLES OF RATES, AND ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION TO

J. SCOTT,
4, Hornby Row. Agent for Bombay.

Total assets held for Policy-holders at date £2,25,000, annual premium income over £50,000.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer WIMBLEDON are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th August 1875.

LOST, on Saturday evening, the 7th August, on the Cricket Ground on the Esplanade, an ENGRAVED SILVER MATCH BOX, a BUNCH OF KEYS on a STEEL CHAIN, and a PENKNIFE. Anyone bringing any of these articles to the PARSEE in charge of the Cricket Tent will be REWARDED.

9th August.

PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY will be held on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Apollo Street, to confirm the following RESOLUTION passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 29th ultimo:—

That Messrs DAVID SASSOON & Co. be and are hereby appointed Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of this Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SUDANUND BALCRISHNA,

Bombay, 4th August 1875. Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IN consequence of the INCREASE of the DUTY on WINES, SPIRITS, and LIQUEURS, our RATES have been ADVANCED accordingly from THIS DATE.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
Wine Merchants.

Bombay, 9th August 1875.

NOTICE.—IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 293 OF 1875.

HURGOVUNDASS COOBERDASS.................. Plaintiff.

vs.

DAVIDASS PURSHOTUMDASS .... Defendant.

With reference to the Sheriff's Proclamation of the 10th ultimo, the warrant of sale issued in this suit and the intended sale under that warrant on the 11th day of August, instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, of the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, namely:—

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage, Tenements, or Dwelling Houses and four shops situate at Lobarchawl, near Esplanade road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, assessed under No. 388, and bounded on the East by the property of Dada Muckba, on the West by a public road leading to the Crawford Market and Loharchawl Street, on the South by the property of Dada Muckba, and on the North by the property of Ebrahim Abdool Kayoon, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the defendant in this suit.

Notice is hereby given to the public that Mr. KESSOWJEE JADOWJEE is the Equitable Mortgagee of the said property, and that the Equitable Mortgage was given to the said Kessowjee Jadowjee in order to secure the sum of Rs. 21,140-2-21, and interest thereon from the 1st day of November 1872.

Notice is also hereby given to the public that the above described property forms part of the estate of the late Purshotumdass Pranjeevundass; that the decree obtained in the above suit is for a sum of money due by the defendant personally to the plaintiff; that in addition to the above mentioned sum of Rs. 21,140-2-21 a sum of money far exceeding the value of the property left by the said Purshotumdass Pranjeevundass is due by the estate of the said Purshotumdass Pranjeevundass to the said Kessowjee Jadowjee; that the said Kessowjee Jadowjee is entitled to recover the sum so due to him from any portion of the said estate of the said Purshotumdass Pranjeevundass; and that the said above described property as forming part of the estate of the said Purshotumdass Pranjeevundass is liable to be applied towards payment of the said sum as well as towards payment of the sum secured by the Equitable Mortgage abovementioned. The public are therefore cautioned against purchasing the above property.—Dated this 9th day of August 1875.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors for Mr. Kessowjee Jadowjee.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEDDING FAVOURS and WEDDING CAKES, the best procurable, and at reasonable prices. BAPTY BROTHERS, Apollo Street, Fort.

LESSONS in FRENCH and GERMAN, successfully given by Rev. A. BOURQUIN. High references. Address Rev. D. MACPHERSON, Marine Lines.

FOR SALE, a six H.P. horizontal high-pressure Tangye Engine, nearly new, in first-rate order, with 40 feet countershaft and pulleys. For particulars, apply to KNOOP & Co.

FOR SALE—Just received a fresh Consignment from Bordeaux of Brandy, Sauterne, and Claret, by BLANCHY FRERE & Co., a well known brand. Apply to Apollo House. GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes (throat irritation).

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PEN.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World

INDIAN TEAS.

LARGE supplies have recently been received from

THE KOUSANIE GARDENS.

SOUCHONG AND KOUSANIE MIXTURE.

PACKET of 2 lbs., Cash	Rs. 3 8
BOX of 5 lbs., Cash	„ 8 8

HYSON AND ORANGE PEKOE.

Per lb.	Rs. 2 0

These well-known Teas are produced from the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), and have gained a larger number of Medals and Prizes in India and England than the production of any similar Company.

SOLE AGENTS

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

JUST OPENED OUT, EX P. & O. S. S. PESHAWUR AND GEELONG,

SCARVES, TIES, BRACES, BELTS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS.

WINDSOR SCARVES.

	Rs. a.
To tie in Bow, Knot, or to wear with ring, plain colours, blue, black, or white spots ... 1-12 to	2 0
Fancy Twill, washing striped check, all shades of colour ... 2-8 to	3 0
Rich corded Silk, plain colours, fancy stripes or shaded ... 2-4 to	3 0
Black for Mourning, twilled and corded	3 8
Long Windsor, length 40 inches, in fancy spots or stripes, all the latest shade ... 2 to	3 8

KNOT SCARVES.

The Don, medium size Knot, spring fastening plain spots or fancy stripes	2 4
The Prince Teck, large made Sailors' Knot, spring fastening, in new fancy checks, neat spots, stripes, plain shades of colours, or black	3 0
The English Stud Cravat, a medium Sailors' Knot, in spots, stripes, or black	3 0

MADE UP BOWS.

The St. James, in rich plain colours, neat fancy stripes, with long ends to lay under Collar ... each	2 4
The Park, moderate size Bow, suitable for any shaped Collar, in plain corded silk, all shades, fancy spots, or neat stripes	1 12
The Suez, a large made Bow, in plain blue, new red violet, brown, and black corded silk	2 8
The Blenheim, rather a large Bow, square ends, laying well under the Collar	2 8

MADE UP SCARVES FOR PIN.

The "Exchange" (Registered) latest novelty, plain colours, fancy stripes, spots, or black	3 0
The "Lord Napier," a large scarf, covering the front shirt, in dark grounds, neat fancy stripes, spots, or rich ribbed silk ... each	4 0
The Bond Street, washing, neat spots or stripes	1 0

BRACES.

Gayot's Braces ... per pair from 2 to	2 8
Extra Strong Web India-Rubber ends, a useful Brace, p. pair	2 8
Scarlet Berlin Wool Braces ... „	3 8
White ... „	3 8
Vulcanized India Rubber Braces, best Drab Web „	2 8

BELTS.

Vulcanized India Rubber, Gilt Snake Fastenings Best Webs Blue, Violet, Scarlet	Rs. 2 8
Best Bridle Leather Belts, Best Gilt and Silver Snake Fastenings	2 8

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY, IVORY AND GOLD.

Warranted 14 Carat. Will last for years.

Front Studs ... from	Rs.3 0
Collar „ ... „	1 12
Links „ ... „	12 8
Solitaires „ ... „	5 8

SLEEPING SUITS.

	Suit.
Striped Cambric, of these a great variety of Pattern	7 8
Oxford Cloth cool and absorbing	11 0
Zephyr Cloth, equal to the best Spun Silk for comfort	11 0
Wove Flannel all new patterns, thoroughly shrunk	18 0
Best printed Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, plain or striped patterns	18 0
Best silk and wool, plain or fancy colours	19 0
Spun Silk: these are delightfully cool	26 0

COLLARS MADE EXPRESSLY FOR INDIAN WASHING.

		Rs. a.
Badham's West End, small turn down all round	per dozen Rs.	6 8
Badham's Dux, small turn corner only	„	6 8
Badham's Pall Mall, stand up	„	6 8
Badham's Regent, turn down all round	„	6 8
Badham's Shakespear, a moderate deep turn down	„	6 8
Badham's London Society, deep turn corner	„	6 8
Badham's First Lord, medium turn corner only	„	6 8
Badham's Oxford, small turn down all round	„	6 8
Badham's Grosvenor, stand up	„	6 8
Military Stand up, same height all round for Mess wear	„	6 8
Badham's Shakespear, with neat coloured Tie attached, well suited for Mofussil wear	„	7 0
First Lord, medium turn collar do. do.	„	7 0

CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

Fine Scotch Lawn Plain or Fancy Coloured Borders	per dozen Rs.	5 0
Fine Irish Cambric	„	12 0
Plain Tape or Fancy Cord Borders	„	16 0
Do. do.	„	18 8
Do. do.	„	20 8
Do. do.	„	23 8
Fine Irish Cambric with Fancy Coloured Borders	„	16 8
French Cambric, 1 inch Hem Stitched Borders	„	12 8 14 8
Superfine French Cambric, Printed Borders	„	18 0 24 0
Ladies' French Cambric, Hem Stitched ½ inch and 1 inch Border	„	10 8 12 8

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns with Collars attached, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ... each	6 8
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk ... each	0 8
Badham's best French Cambric with Collars attached, all the latest Patterns, Warranted fast colour, each	5 0
Badham's English Cambric, neat Patterns	4 0
Badham's fine Longcloth, best Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, each	3 12
Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts ... each	5 0
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, with Hem Stitched and embroidered Fronts ... each	7 0 to 9 0
Badham's wove Flannel Shirts, all new patterns, well shrunk ... each	8 8
Badham's Printed Flannel, a choice of Patterns ... each	8 8
Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain colours or Fancy Stripes ... each	9 0
Spun Silk Shirts in plain White or neat Fancy Stripes each	12 8

PYJAMAS.

	Each.
Striped Cambric	3 8
Best French Cambric	4 0
Best Oxford Cloth	5 5
Best wove Flannel	9 0
Best Silk and Wool	9 8
Best Spun Silk	12 8

DRESSING GOWNS.

Oxford Cloth, plain or fancy colours	11 0
Best wove Flannels, plain or neat fancy stripes	20 0
Fancy striped Flannels, a large selection	20 0
Printed Cashmere	20 0

Shirtmakers, Hosiers, and Outfitters,
13, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NEW PLAN.—The difference of Premium between this and ALL the other Life Assurance Companies in India is from 19 per cent. to 103 per cent. in Favour of the "Oriental" Rates.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Manager and Actuary.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

JUST RECEIVED per P. & O. Steamer CATHAY, a nice assortment of LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, LADIES' HATS, trimmed and untrimmed, LADIES' FELT HATS, trimmed, SILKS, SATINS, RIBBONS, &c.

EAST STREET, POONA.
OPPOSITE NAPIER HOTEL,
AND
Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY: 4, Hummum Street.
POONA: East Street.

A WELL-Selected Stock of Silver Hunter, Semi-Hunter, and Crystal Case Lever and Keyless Lever Watches, at Rs. 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75 to Rs. 200.

C. M. & Co. guarantee the durability, as well as the keeping good time of their Watches, and in order to secure their Constituents a good article, C. M. & Co. will be glad to exchange any Watch, sold by them, within three months from date of purchase, should its owner not be pleased with it.

Particular care is taken with Outstation Orders.

All Watches are sent Free by Post to any part in India, and no Watch is despatched unless carefully examined and regulated.

The usual written Guarantee is sent with it.

N.B—Watches under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, and *above 50 for two years*, except accidents. A great variety of highly-finished Gold Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lever Watches, in Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal Cases, of every description and of the latest style. Chronometers, Racing Watches, Repeaters, Chronographs, double time, Calendar Watches, &c., always on hand.

Every requisite in Jewellery for Ladies and Gentlemen, see our New Price List, which is sent Free on application.

Repairs of all kinds executed carefully with expedition and guarantee.

NOTICE.—It is preferred, and kindly requested, that during the monsoon all *Orders* are directed to our Poona Establishment.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
EAST STREET, POONA.

HAMILTON & Co.,

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,

BEG respectfully to bring to notice that they have just received a large invoice of CASHMERE SILVER GOODS.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Gilt Tea Services complete, various patterns and shapes.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Claret Jugs, various patterns and shapes.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Claret sets complete, Jug with Glasses and Tray.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Tea Cups with Saucers, with and without covers.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashm[illegible] Silver Army and Navy drinking Cups.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Tumblers, with and without covers, Vase Mugs of sizes with Handles, Salvers, Napkin Rings, Bracelets, Scent Bottles, and very handsomely Worked

HAMILTON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

GOLDSMITH'S ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory and Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern......6s. 2d. per oz.
Ditto ditto Queen's do. ......6s. 6d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

			s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table				
12 Desspoons	40 ozs.	at	6 6	13 0 0
12 T rt ditto	25	„ at	6 6	8 2 6
12 ble Forks	40	„ at	6 6	13 0 0
Dessert ditto	25	„ at	6 6	8 2 6
2 Gravy Spoons	12	„ at	6 6	3 18 0
1 Soup Ladle	10	„ at	6 6	3 5 0
4 Sauce ditto	12	„ at	7 0	4 4 0
4 Salt Spoons	..			2 4 0
12 Tea ditto	14	„ at	7 0	4 18 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	..			1 5 0
				£61 19 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta,
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

WANTED.

WANTED, by an UP-COUNTRY FIRM, a PARSEE ASSISTANT thoroughly acquainted with Cotton selecting. Must also understand Book-keeping. Address with references and stating Salary required to "B.," *Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY, LIMITED, or at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette.*

H. MAXWELL,
A. C. OLIPHANT, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th June 1875.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—THE PRINCE'S PLUMES in PAPIER MACHE, very elegant, sharp, light and durable for many years in any weather, 10 inches high, plain, 5s., decorated in the proper heraldic colours, best gilt, &c. 5s. extra; 24 inches high 21s., extra for decoration 10s 6d.; 48 inches high 63s., extra for decoration 21s. each; add 10 per cent. on plain prices for case.

To its re execution in time, orders must be sent immediately accompanied by cash and guarantee for freight per steamer.

ROYAL AND PRINCE OF WALES ARMS all sizes. Address the Papier Mache Company, Limited, 21, Wellington Street, Strand, London, makers to the Royal Family. Established 1826.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 3rd, to TUESDAY, the 17th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 28th July 1875.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 16th and 17th instant, on account of COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th August 1875.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE of Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAM CADELL late of the Madras Native Infantry, residing at No. 4, Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh, who died on or about the eighteenth day of January 1875, having been GRANTED by the High Court of Bombay to ROBERT FAUMBACH, Esquire, of Bombay Merchant, notice is hereby given, that all creditors of the said William Cadell are required to SEND in their CLAIMS upon his Estate to the said Administrator at the Office of Messrs. Remington and Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the second day of September 1875, and that the said Administrator will after that date proceed to DISTRIBUTE the ESTATE of the said William Cadell without reference to claims of which he shall not have had notice—Dated this second day of August 1875.

REMINGTON & Co

THE UMBALLA ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP 1875.

TICKETS Rs. 10 (TEN) EACH.
ON THE USUAL TERMS.
Full particulars on Application.
CLOSES ON THE 10TH SEPTEMBER
Apply to HON. SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweep,
UMBALLA

N. B.—PLEASE WRITE LEGIBLY.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., to receive the REPORT of the DIRECTORS and STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS made up to the 30th June 1875, and to sanction the declaration of a DIVIDEND.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 14th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd August 1875.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of an IRON BRIDGE (with approaches) over the Tanna Creek.

Copies of Specification, Conditions and Bill of Quantities can be obtained, and Plans, &c., seen at the Office of F. B. MACLARAN, Esq., C. E., Assistant Engineer, Northern Konkan, at Tanna.

Date for submission of Tenders has been extended to 31st August, after which date none will be received. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Tanna, 3rd July 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SLIP ON THE BHORE GHAUT.

In consequence of a serious landslip on the BHORE GHAUT TRAINS CANNOT BE WORKED THROUGH until further notice.

All Passengers will have to walk across the Slip, the Trains being brought to either side of it. Every effort will be made to reduce the delay and to make the inconvenience as little as possible.

GOODS and HORSES and CARRIAGES will not be booked through beyond KURJUT on the one side and KHUNDALLA on the other side until further notice.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th August 1875.

FOR SALE, a few of Milner's Celebrated Patent FIRE-RESISTING POWDER-PROOF SOLID LOCK SAFES, at prices ranging from Rs. 95 to Rs. 350. Also a few strong CASH, PAPER, and DEED BOXES. Apply to PUNNETT & Co., Bruce Lane.

TO IRON FOUNDERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, a number of Cast Iron PILLARS now lying at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co

Bombay, 10th June 1875.

PALE TONIC BITTERS,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.

"VAUGHAN-JONES'" CELEBRATED ORANGE BITTERS ("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles, Are a fine tonic, very fragrant, and a delicious favour. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London

CAUTION TO BUYERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED OF THE HIGH *Screw Tops.* NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day keylevel escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. R. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING
BY
MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned, Repaired, and Regulated.

Pianos, &c., received on commission sale.

Byculla Terrace, Belassis Road, opposite Bolton and Co.'s.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S

GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 105
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases	„ 112
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	„ 120
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	„ 125
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	„ 165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work	„ 115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work	„ 115

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

Cottons manufactured by the Williamantic Company of New York, also by Coate and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen ... 2

Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours ... 9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.

Are the only Pills which contain

LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, PAIN IN THE SIDE OR BACK, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul and they are

EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay, Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta.

Sub-Agents—BHAIMEA and HIPTOOLA, Nos. 17 and 29 near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond)

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

WITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London

Agents:—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co. Bolton & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising in all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and safest remedy for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

SOLD IN BOTTLES OF VARIOUS SIZES.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

SOLD IN BOTTLES, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

137637

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 9TH AUGUST 1875.

The Liverpool Cotton Market this morning opened steady, probable sales 12,000, actual imports 8,000 bales.

Saturday's message from New York reports Mid-Uplands on the spot unchanged at 14¼ cents, but futures 3/16 per lb. lower. The day's receipts at the American ports were 200 against 1,000 bales last year, exports to Great Britain *nil*.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 6th instant compares with the past two years as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873
Visible supply of all kinds	2,190,000	2,310,320	2,203,010
" " Surats..	970,000	1,001,980	1,068,180

From Reuter's closing message of Saturday, we notice a further advance in Coffee, Mid. Plantation Ceylon being quoted 6d. and Good Ordinary Native 2s. per cwt. higher. Cochin Cocoanut Oil is quoted 25s. per ton lower, Ceylon unchanged. Bombay Linseed is unaltered but Ferozepoor Rapseed has declined 3d. per cwt.

The weekly quotations for Indian Bank shares show an advance of 10s. in Oriental, and a decline of £1 per share in Chartered Mercantile Bank shares.

Four per cent. Rupee Paper is ¼ lower, other denominations unaltered.

CONSOLS this morning are quoted at 94⅜, French Rentes at 105¼. Bar Silver is still 56d. per oz.

At the meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay to-day no change was made in the rates of interest and discount. The alterations during the week ending on the 7th instant are as follows:—

Government Balance at H.O.	Dec.	Rs. 16,28,745
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	" 1,62,208
Deposits	Inc.	" 23,99,469
Government Securities	Inc.	" 29,955
Loans	Inc.	" 15,23,479
Bills Discounted	Dec.	" 1,45,901
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	" 1,85,583

The large increase in loans would appear to indicate an increased demand for accommodation, but the increase in Deposits is more important, and although the Cash Balance is a shade lower and liabilities increased, the position of the Bank is still strong.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has again been next to nothing doing and rates are quite unaltered. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 9 11/16d.	per rupee.
do.	6 months' sight	1s. 10 1/8d.	"
Credits	3 " "	1s. 10 1/8d.	"
Documents	3 " "	1s. 10 3/16d.	"

For Bills on Calcutta and GOVERNMENT PAPER there is no change to notice.

The SHARE MARKET has been very quiet and few alterations in values have been recorded. Bank of Bombays are unaltered at 48 per cent. premium, Agras are Re. 1 lower, and Nationals Rs 2 per share higher. In Land Co.'s and Press property there has been no movement whatever, and Spinning and Weaving Scrip is also but little changed, a decline of Rs. 5 per share in Bombay United, and Rs. 10 per share in Fleming, being the only alterations.

COTTON continues dull and unaltered. European buyers have again withdrawn from the market and prices are purely nominal. The receipts for the three days are only 453 bales.

FREIGHTS are unchanged. For Steamers £1-15 and sailing ship £2 per ton may be quoted, but the rainy weather tends to keep back shipments.

In PIECE GOODS there is next to nothing doing on the spot, and prices are barely supported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	92
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 xd
20,000	500	all	5 do.	Bank of Bombay New	740
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,160xd.
30,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	114
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,300
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee	725
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	20000	..	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	2,000	11,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co.	3,300
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	700
155	500	all	60 ps	Berar Company (New)	540
1,000	350	all	200 ps	Indian Press Co.	330
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	85
400	1,500	all	37½ ps	Carwar Co.	900
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	90
500	1,880	all	175 ps	Colaba Press Co.	3,900
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,125
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	2,100
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	375
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	375
3,125	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	425
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co. Ld.	1150
120	..	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
300	50	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	580
400	500	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	415
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	[illegible]
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	1,000
50	1,000	..	100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	940

* Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,300
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,750
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,600
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,095
2,400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	155
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	800
2,600	1,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,140
1,500	1,250	all	100p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	940
1,400	1,000	all	100ps*	Great Eastern	1,040
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	930
750	1,000	all	100p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,080
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	875
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	870
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	850
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,080
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,100
4,000	625	all	50ps*	Oriental	645
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	630
110	1,000	1,000	200p s	Soonderdas Spinning	960
500	1,000	250	31¼ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	276¼

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,110
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	100
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	625
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	220

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218·3·0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	249 xd
...	£20	103·14·6		Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	65·7·3	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21·13·1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196·5·15	do.	Do. New Shares	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,5[illegible]	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,995
1,000	50	all	4½ pct	Bombay Gas Company	650
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	700
500	500	300	27pct	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	175
2,150	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company, Ld	95
4,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	23
1,990	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	385
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	30

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation.		
...	95	119¼	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, (Limited) as on the 7th August compared with the statement issued on 31st July:—

LIABILITIES.	31st July. Rs.	7th Aug. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ...Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... " 10,00,000		
Do. do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share ... " 12,48,625		
Do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share ... " 2,49,725		
Do. do. paid to account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share ... " 12,48,625		
Do. do. paid to account of 5th Call of Rs. 125 per share ... " 12,48,625		
	99,94,975	99,95,600
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	15,50,000	17,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	87,89,764	71,61,019
Do. do. do. at Branches	20,94,298	22,56,5[illegible]
Other Deposits	1,12,89,095	1,36,88,564
Post Bills	32,807	42,760
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,29,369	3,80,725
	3,41,80,308	3,53,00,174
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	49,70,898	50,00,[illegible]
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	12,40,692	11,99,844
Loans on Security of do. do.	35,12,718	[illegible]
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,903	4,326
Bills Discounted	1,14,12,291	1,12,66,390
Stamps	4,682	4,836
Dead Stock ...Rs. 5,08,5[illegible]4 Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,35,000		
	3,93,474	3,73,[illegible]
Bullion	12,99,844	12,99,844
Cash Balances with Correspondents	8,39,813	7,97,940
Cash and Currency Notes	1,05,01,993	1,03,16,410
	3,41,80,308	3,53,00,174

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B.I.S.N. Co's s.s. BUSHEER, 792 tons, Captain J. Smith arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Kurrachee (August 6th), with a general cargo and eight deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. Peshawur, 2,103 tons, Captain C. A. White, sailed yesterday for China &c., with China Mail, 1,496½ chests opium, and the following passengers:—For Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph and two servants, and Mr. J. D. Benjamin.

THE s. s. WIMBLEDON, 957 tons, Captain G. W. Watson, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Liverpool (July 6th), calling at Malta, and Port Said, via the canal, with the following passengers:—Mr. Peter, and Mr. Jackamo. She brought the following cargo:—40 packages twist, 8 cases soap, 4 casks whiskey, 10 casks disinfecting powder, 266 cases tinplates, 63 packages piecegoods, 74 packages color, 15 packages lead, 2,748 bundles iron hoops, 6,594 bars and 130 bundles iron, 9 cases thread, 3 cases umbrellas, 7 cases brandy, 25 cases wine and spirit, 18 cases glassware, 1 cask salamoniac, 35 iron plates 14 cases brass, 2 cases brass nails, 202 tons coals, and many other packages machinery and merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. HYDASPES, 1 891 tons, Captain D. Rennoldson, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Calcutta, (July 27th), via Madras and Galle, with China Mail, and the following passengers; Dr. Lumsdaine, Mr. Argany, and four native passengers. She brought the following cargo:—From Yokohama.—19 cases glassware, 3 cases japanware, and 6 cases curiosities. From Shanghai.—327 packages tea, 4 boxes gold, 1 box cotton piece goods, and 14 packages Silk. From Hongkong.—18 boxes specie; 1 box silver ware, 6 boxes curiosities, 46 boxes Silk piece goods, 1 box piece goods, 27 boxes brass leaves, 179 packages Silk, 20 boxes vermillion, 30 bags copper cash, 3 boxes tea, and 2 boxes sundries. From Singapore.—9 pieces ivory, 1 basket fruit, 2 packages Silk, and 9 packages goods.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Hydaspes (s)	Rennoldson	Calcutta, July 27.
	Busheer (s)	Smith	Kurrachee, Aug 6.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Peshawar (s)	White	China &c.

The Steamer Parana Waring, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Hydaspes, to Southampton.
Barque Victorine, to Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
5	Cassandra (s)	Langer	Hong-Kong, July 17.
	Roslin Castle	Sutline	London, April 29.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
5	Marian		

DAILY IMPORTS—AUGUST 9.

FROM LONDON.

Malwa s, 5 cases slates, Mamedally Lookmanjee.
Khedives, 2 cases saffron, Framjee D Wadia & Co; 6 cases ochineal, Javarchund Gumanchund.
Menzaleh s, 84 casks beer, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee; 2 cases padlocks, 1 bale warping papers, and 2 cases blacking Dawoodbhoy Sullamanjee
Parana s, 1 package plated ware, Ebram Peer Mahomed.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Accrington s, 75 bales cotton, Jewraj Gunput; 4,000 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers.
India s, 75 cwts mother of pearl shells, Amoobuck Walchund 35 bales wool, Gungaram Hurackchund; 35 bales wool Cooverjee Nursey; 150 bales cotton, Runchordass Goculdass 100 bales cotton, Muthooradass Vithuldass; 69 bales cotton Soonderjee Kesowjee; 50 bales cotton, Soorjee Jewandass 100 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee & Co.
Strathclyde s, 22 bales wool, Finlay Scott & Co; 125 bales wool, Nursey Khatow; 3,200 cwts wheat, Knoop & Co; 55 bales cotton, Vinechund Jaectadass.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes s, 2,799 cwts rapeseed, Ewart Latham & Co; 356 packages cloves, Nanjeebhoy Goolam Hoosen; 14 cases fishmaws, Nanseebhoy Allarakhia, 67½ cwts rapeseed and 675 cwts linseed, Finlay Scott & Co; 45 bales cotton, P and O Co.

FOR MALTA.

Hydaspes s, 800 cwts wheat, Stearn Hobart & Co.

FOR HONKONG.

Peshawur (s), 31 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co; 27 chests opium, Gairazbhoy Peerbhay; 17 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 13 chests opium, Hurnaram Maunekram; 20 chests opium, Napechund Nowrangroy; 21 chests opium, Currimbhay Ebram; 8 chests opium, Shreeram Dowlutram; 33 chests opium, Ahmedbhoy Habibhay; 17 chests opium, E J Abraham; 15 chests opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 21 chests opium, Ramdass Khimjee & Co; 14 chests opium, Gunshamdass Hurmookray; 11 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 20 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmenaran; 10 chests opium, Rampurtap Callooram; 25 chests opium, Tatta & Co; 11¼ chests opium, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peshawur (s), 15 chests opium, Hurnaran Maneckram; 18 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee & Co.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longtitude 4h-51m. 12-3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

	August—1875.						
Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.—	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·756	·745	·734	·724	·731	·705	·610
Temperature of the Air	81·0	79·0	80·7	81·9	80·4	79·8	79·3
Wet-bulb Thermometer	78·1	77·4	78·1	78·9	77·8	77·3	77·2
Dew Point	77·1	76·9	77·2	77·8	76·9	76·4	76·4
Relative Humidity of Air	0·883	·931	·892	·877	·893	·894	·908
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	7·0	7·6	8·0	7·0	7·4	8·0	8·0
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M on following day	84·7	81·5	83·4	85·2	83·3	82·4	80·6
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	77·8	76·8	76·9	78·7	76·4	77·6	77·4
General Direction of Wind	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Movement in 24 hours	453	[illegible]	473	433	450	427	511
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	0·13	0·40	0·09	0·02	0·23	0·34	0·15

Total fall of rain between 1st January and 8th August 41·32.

(a) SW, WSW, SW, WSW, SW.
(b) SW, WSW, SW, WSW.
(c) SW, WSW, W, WSW.
(d) SW, WSW, SW, WSW.
(e) WSW, W, WSW.
(f) WSW, W.
(g) W.

HIGH COURT—10TH AUGUST.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

358-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and others v Cooverjee Pragjee and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner—Part heard.
15[illegible]-75—Chalk and Turner—Doosibai widow v Jugjeevundass Gangjee—Prescot and Winter and F. C. Cama.
152-73—Jefferson and Payne—Harron Latiff v Bhawan Nursey—Mody and Bomanjee.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SHORT CAUSES.

177-75—Crawford and Boevey—Jumnadass Dayaram v Davidass Purshotumdass.
241-75—Tyabjee and Sayane—S Tyabjee and Company v Raghoonathdass Lilladhur.
261-75—In person—Hurryshunker Bhasker and another v Ragoo Balloo
387-75—Crawford and Boevey—Voza Vageshunker Gowreeshunker v Henry Gamble and others.
389-75—A Framjee—Peroshaw widow v Jaffer Kurreem.
390-75—Mr Pollock—Succaram Ramjee v Buldeo Poorunmull—M H Khan.
391-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Lilladhur Shamjee v Luckmedass Hurredass.

LONG CAUSES.

596-74—Mr Fletcher—Doolub Raghowjee v Kaserbai widow.
526-74—Fletcher and Smith—Hajee Sallimon Ayab v Mahomed Haji Ally—Lynch and Tobin.
525-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Toolseydas Culliandas v Jetha Varia and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
397-72—Fletcher and Smith—Robert Elsworth and others v Purshotum Megji—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
98-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Gokabai and another v Luckmeedass Kimjee and others—Jefferson and Payne and Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner.
280-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Ibbrahimjee Lookmonjee v Kurrylal Hemraj—K Morojee.
115-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Aboo Taleb v Jethabhoy Luckmidass—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
659-74—Shamrao Pandoorung—Jamsetjee Sorabjee and others v Thomas White and another—Prescot and Winter.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

Summary Suit.

793-73—Lynch and Tobin—Appajee Pandoorung v Narayen Crustna Land and others.

SHORT CAUSES.

612-74—Crawford and Boevey—Bai Kesser widow v Eduljee Muncherjee and others—G J Mody and M M Munshi.
322-75—Lynch and Tobin—Savutram Benichund v Chimandass Hotchund and others.
306-75—Lynch and Tobin—Ruttonsey Mooljee v Purmanundass Jeewandass—Mr Pollock.
392-75—M M Munshi—Raja Doorga and others v Sittabai widow and another.
394-75—Jefferson and Payne—Tulluckchund Hookumchund v Juggeevan Hemjee.
395-75—M M Munshi—M M Munshi v Chintoba Purshotum.
397-75—Lynch and Tobin—Robert Barclay Reynolds and others v Rehemoobhoy Mahomed.

LONG CAUSES.

520-74—Fletcher and Smith—Eshwantrow Gopalrow v Tribhovun Laldas—Shamrao.
477-74—Jefferson and Payne—Purshotumdass Bhanjee v Toolseydas Morarjee—Fletcher and Smith.
484-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nasabhai Wishwanath v Dayal Kalidass and another—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

In the Fourth Division Court.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

254-72—Lynch and Tobin—Mapla Chowa Cara and others v Easa bin Kalliffa—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
93-74—Tyabjee and Sayane—Sha Poona Assoo and others v Shamjee Ludha and others—G S Judge.
168-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Laljee Cutchra and others v Cassum Moosa and others—Jefferson and Payne
45-74—Lynch and Tobin—Mapla Chowa Cara and others v Ashabai widow—Chalk and Turner.
372-75—Prescot and Winter—Julia Rufina DeGa v Michael Angelo DeGa—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
89-75—V Hurrychund—Nanabhoy Hurrytrimbakjee v Hunmant Mahadeo.
644-74—Mr Fletcher—Jumnadass Bhugwundass v Futtaychund Hurreechund—Tyabjee and Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 7.

Mundy, Lieut, Bengal 11th Hussars, on sick leave, from Umballa.

AUGUST 8.

Shewell, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, from Poona.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, August 5.)

Mr A R Shaw, Collr of Customs, Mooltan, having reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 6th July 1875, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him in "Punjab Government Gazette" Order No 578, dated 22nd April 1875, is hereby cancelled.

The following Asst Conservators of Forests, 2nd grade, are, with the sanction of the Govt of India, promoted to officiate in temporary vacancies as Asst Conservators of the 1st grade, with effect from the 1st April 1875:—

Mr W Rigby, and Mr C F Elliott.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon the Lt-Govr is pleased, under the provisions of Section 3 of Act II of 1869, to appoint Mr Henry Charles Thorpe Robinson, Asst Comr, Kangra, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories included in the Govt of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

Mr G W Rivaz, Asst Comr, is posted to the Ferozepore district on being relieved of his duties as Offg Registrar of the Chief Court.

Maj A F P Harcourt, Asst Comr, Jullundur, has obtained privilege leave of absence for thirty-one days, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd Aug 1875.

Mr H C Fanshawe, Asst Comr, from the Ferozepore to the Rohtak dist Mr H C Fanshawe, is invested with the powers of an Asst Comr, with full powers, as described in Section 10 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1865.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr D H Hunter, Offg Asst Dist Supdt of Police, is transferred from the Amritsar to the Jullundur district.

He will continue to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police of the latter district as notified in Order No 80 of 14th July 1875.

Mr H H G Rotton, Offg Asst Dist Supdt of Police, is transferred from the Gurgaon to the Delhi district.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr L Penheiro is appointed, on probation, a Clerk, 3rd class, 1st grade, and is posted to the Office of the Suptdg Engr, 3rd Circle, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd July 1875.

Mr P J Creameor, Acct, 4th grade, from Controller's Office, which he left on the afternoon of 5th March 1875, to 2nd Division Umballa and Lahore Road, which he joined on the forenoon of the 9th Idem.

Mr W T Rabbit, Acct, 3rd grade, from 2nd Division Umballa and Lahore Road, which he left on the forenoon of 20th March 1875, to the Controller's Office, which he joined on the forenoon of the 23rd Idem.

Mr W H Lears, Acct, 4th grade, on probation, from 2nd Division Umballa and Lahore Road, which he left on the afternoon of 1 th March 1875, to Head Works Division, Western Jumna Canal, which he joined on the afternoon of the 19th Idem.

Mr E Farrant, Asst Engr, from the 2nd Division Lahore and Peshawar Road, which he left on the forenoon of the 13th May 1875, to the 3rd Division Lahore and Peshawar Road, which he joined on the afternoon of the same date.

Mr G J Burke, Asst Engr, 1st grade, attached to the Special Survey Division, Derajat Circle, is allowed ninety-two days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

With reference to Punjab Govt Irrigation Branch, Notification No 3013 E I of 12th July 1875, the appointment of Mr R L Lincoln, Temporary Estimator, takes effect from forenoon the 13th July 1875, that of Fazldin, Clerk, from the forenoon of the 20th July 1875.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Aug 13 ...	3-30 P.M.	... 4-30 P.M
Kurrachee	" 14 ...	11 A.M.	... 12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	" 11 ...	11 A.M.	... 12 A.M.
Australian	" 21 ...	3 P.M.	No after packet
China	" 23 ...	4 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	" 27 ...	3-30 P.M.	... 4 P.M..
Zanzibar, &c.	" 27 ...	3-30 P.M.	... 4-30 P.M

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that as on and after the 4th June next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P. M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 P. M., and registered at 1 P. M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 P. M., and up to starting time (5 P. M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under—

5-30 P. M.		5-30 P. M.	
Friday	Aug. 13	Friday	Aug. 27
"	Aug. 20	"	Sept. 3

LETTERS—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 3-30 P.M., for Bengal, N. W. Provinces Punjaub, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12 NOON and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 6-30 P.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 4 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 30 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock for letters and 1-30 P.M. for Newspapers and books. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2, annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DEATHS.

BURROWS—July 29th, at Doonside, Mussoorie, Miss Burrows, of typhoid fever.

NOTICE TO A CORRESPONDENT.

"The Bobby"—Your letter is not authenticated.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1875.

THE Calcutta *Englishman* is very wroth because of the secrecy which Lord Northbrook observed before making public the new Indian Customs' Tariff. But Lord Northbrook had no other course open to him than that which he followed, and we are astonished that our contemporary did not remember the precedent established at home on every occasion of a revision of the Customs' Tariff, which is not to divulge it till the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself, in his Budget speech before the House of Commons, states the alterations intended to be made by Government. The Indian public have nothing to complain of on the score of the suddenness of the changes that have been made, nor of the time chosen for introducing them. Lord Northbrook could not allow important changes of this sort to come into force at a time when speculators found it to their advantage to have them made, and obviously the whole trade of the country would be at a stand-still if any time were allowed to intervene between the passing of the Act and the levying of the new duties. Our Calcutta contemporary has, therefore, vented his indignation to no purpose at the head of the Government of India. Nor is he more just in his observations about the "indecent haste" with which, he says, the new Tariff Bill has been passed into law. The whole question of duties on imports and exports has been before the public in India quite long enough to satisfy the most ardent stickler for the discussion of public matters of so much interest and importance before the Legislative Council takes them in hand. After the question had been discussed for some time previously in the Press, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce at a meeting very fully attended in the first week in January last discussed several resolutions the purport of which was the abolition of duties on cotton goods and yarns and of all export duties except those on indigo, rice, lac and seeds. The Government of India has adopted the recommendations of the Chamber in the abolition of the export duties, and has modified the duties on cotton goods, reducing at the same time the tariff valuation of piece goods. After the Bombay Chamber had forwarded the resolutions passed at their meeting, the Government appointed the Tariff Committee, which sat for some time in Calcutta and ultimately sent in a report to Government which has served as a valuable guide to the Viceroy in the formation of the new Indian Tariff Act. There has, therefore, been as much discussion of the question of the changes that should be made in the Customs' Tariff as any one who took any interest in the matter could desire, and it is not correct to charge the Government of India with having shown "indecent haste" in what they have done, or with having taken the public by surprise in making the changes at once and without any loss of time.

The only subject for regret connected with the new Tariff is that the reasons which Lord Northbrook undoubtedly could give for putting a duty of 5 per cent. on long-stapled cotton are not generally known. That duty is a new feature in the Customs' Tariff for which no one outside the Viceroy's Council was prepared and is a very objectionable imposition, but we should probably be charging Lord Northbrook falsely if we imputed to His Lordship, as the *Englishman* does, a secret object of desiring to inflict an injury on India in this way. Manchester, as we pointed out on Saturday, is fully aware of the extent to which the competition, now insignificant, may at some future time be carried; but Manchester would be inclined to enter the contest, when the competition between the two countries shall have arrived at a stage worthy of such a name, on equal terms, and if Manchester were not magnanimous enough to do that she could not expect any help from the Government of India in imposing duties purely for her own advantage and for the purpose of injuring the trade of India. What the motives were which induced Lord Northbrook to make this extraordinary imposition we cannot, of course, say, but he must have perceived that it would be impossible for any importation of the long-stapled cotton to be made under a 5 per cent. duty by manufacturers in India, and that, therefore, they would be so heavily weighted that competition with Manchester would be useless; in other words he would be assisting Manchester by protective duties, a policy she could never dare to adopt herself. There is a motive that might possibly have influenced some of the immediate advisers of the Viceroy at Simla, and Lord Northbrook may have imposed the 5 per cent. duty on long-stapled cotton to please his Councillors or for the benevolent object of inducing cultivators in India to try their success in the growth of that particular kind of cotton; but experience has proved that any other than indigenous cotton can only be grown in small quantities, and that exotic cottons cannot be cultivated to any extent worthy of consideration. Even supposing long-stapled cotton could be grown in quantities sufficient to supply the Bombay mills, manufacturers would hesitate to use it; for Manchester would be sure to clamour for the abolition of the duty for the same reasons that she now asks for the abolition of the duty on the coarser kinds of cotton goods. Look at the matter whichever way we may, we can only account for this false move that Lord Northbrook has made by supposing him to have been under the influence of a specially evil genius in thus marring the otherwise excellent changes he has made in the Customs' Tariff; and we are glad to know that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has already taken steps to protest publicly against the imposition of the new protective duty.

No man writes more amusingly of Anglo-Indian life than Colonel Chesney, whose story—"The Dilemma"—we are republishing from time to time in this journal. The early chapters of his "True Reformer" are faithful and vivid representations of the India of the author's days, and, since the "Wetherleys" appeared, there has not been any more graphic description of military life previous to the Mutiny than we find in the novel now being brought out in *Blackwood*. But the author labours under the disadvantage of depicting an India that is not the India of the day. The Mutiny, full of dramatic incidents, has been hackneyed until people are weary of the very name; and from W. H. Russell to Mrs. Ross Church there has been a crowd, a mob we should say, of penmen and penwomen who have not spared us a harrowing incident or a heroic action of that great melodrama of real life. Under these circumstances, Colonel Chesney is a bold man to take us back to the days when the huge Bengal Native Army was a mockery of discipline and military vigour, and a great storm was about to burst on the heads of those persons—they cannot be called statesmen—who were incapable of the control of the immense mercenary host they had charge of. If Colonel Chesney had given us a novel of Indian life in the present year we should have liked it better; but the Colonel's experiences are those of a bye-gone era, and we must accept his clever chapters as they are with thankfulness.

There are certain characters very common in India that are easily hit off by a bookmaker. The vulgar, prying, impertinent, and obstructive Brigadier's lady in "The Dilemma" is unfortunately a type of no inconsiderable number of authoritative dames in this hot-bed of precedence and rupees. Every one has seen her, sometime or other, usurping her spouse's authority, and ruling it over subalterns and their wives with a rod of brass. Before the Mutiny, or after the Mutiny, Mrs. Brigadier or Colonel Polwheedle will flourish alike: nothing can scotch or kill her, for she is as much Indian as a mango. The incapable commanding officer of a native regiment is another stock character in Indian fiction, though at times a fact, and the most is made of his corpulence, of his indifferent horsemanship, of his gluttony, and his imbecility altogether. The portrait would be a caricature only that the original sometimes, though rarely, exist to countenance the satire. However, we hope that so many Major Dumbles are not to the front now as formerly, and that it is a rare scene—though once upon a time common enough—to see the Colonel clubbing his battalion while the Brigadier bullied and stormed on a kicking and squealing charger to render the confusion worse confounded. The funny yet impecunious ensign is another standard of the Indian life of the novelist. To be sure, it is difficult to know how a man can be jolly and in debt together. Yet there are instances, no doubt, where bills in sheafs, and promissory notes by the dozen, weigh with trifling effect on the spirits of their owners. Lang drew such a one to the life in his "Wanderings in India"; but the class of subaltern he describes as accompanying his Treasure party in a broken old buggy laden with cigars and pale ale is well nigh extinct. German military pedantry has been the death of this rattling roving blade.

We confess to thinking that the serious actors on the Indian stage are not nearly so interesting as the comic people. Perhaps it is because all our best Indian novelists have been excellent humourists as well, and have made the most of the ridiculous side of our Oriental pilgrimage. The Anglo-Indian heroine of the ordinary writer, for instance, strikes us as being a very tedious personage. She begins her Indian career generally as a shocking flirt, and winds it up with suicide under the noses of a ferocious black soldiery. Often she deserts her husband, with seven lovely pledges of their mutual affection, for some drunken scamp in a well-named irregular regiment, and she dies a penitent—if she belongs to Mrs. Ross Church—in the odour of ritual and of sanctity. It is hard not to yawn over the supposititious career of such a woman as this. One desires that she would do something natural if only for a change; but India being India, and Oriental, the novelists cannot help, we suppose, suiting eccentric characters to eccentric scenes. Under the circumstances, it is consoling to find one author not garish or *outré* in his colouring; but then the author of "The Dilemma" is no common story-teller. He does not base his tale, like most of the craft, on hill legends of duelling and adultery, and in a literary sense it is a hopeful sign of the times that the latter vice is becoming so familiar that the public desires a novelty. The heroes of Indian fiction are, if possible, more tiresome than the heroines. They are commonly attired in the picturesque uniform of the Native Horse, and are terrible fellows to hew and slash the "niggers"—the "Saracens" the more romantic writers call them—hip and thigh, and with sabres reeking of gore, hair, brains, and all sorts of horrors. Major Goliah Gahagan, with his tremendous Indian adventures, is quite as real as the bookmaker's irregular hero, but, to do the gallant officer justice, he is as tender to womankind as fearful to his foes. We imagine that a Viceroy of India would lead a troublous life if he had some of the fictionist's characters about him, and on his staff. The Governor-General would have to breathe a most pestilential moral atmosphere in their highly immoral company. Indeed, what with drink, dice, and drabs, the India of story is no respectable place for any one to reside in.

Now, in Colonel Chesney's novels it is gratifying to find that he deals with Indian follies gently. He does not exaggerate them, or aught set down in malice. Strange to say he can draw a virtuous Indian lady, and a man who is not a place-hunter or worse. And his stories are well told. The style attracts even though the scenes are of a bye-gone day, and of a life that is strange and yet familiar to us, so rapid has been the progress of the last twenty years. The fully officered native regiments, with their magnificent messes, costly bands, jealous *esprit de corps*, and antagonism to the Line, seem to us as spectral troops flitting over the page of Indian history; and with all these has gone much of the animation and verve that in former times made India essentially Indian. The country is much less Indian now in manners, thought and speech. People do not go about in pyjamas at home, and in *Dirzee*-made coats abroad. Curry is tabooed at fashionable dinner parties. It is thought vulgar for a lady to speak the vernaculars, and our servants condescend to speak English. We do not drink beer with one another, or estimate "Europe"-tinned provisions as food for the gods. We do not do many things, in short, which were done in 1855, and the consequence is that a story like "The Dilemma" is no fair picture of life at this period, whatever it may be of life in the past. To write an Indian novel true to nature now the novelist should pass his time partly in England, partly in India, between which countries his characters ebb and flow continuously. Nor should he forget the Canal steamer, wherein an observer of Indian human nature would find his studies under a new aspect, unknown to days gone by. Parties, we daresay, are pretty well divided about the advantage or the reverse of all this change. If we are more Anglicised we have to pay dearly for the privilege. Living is more expensive, and troubles, as a sequence, greater. The pre-Mutiny people thought themselves happy when they had plenty of beer, plenty of pyjamas, and plenty of *siesta*. There was no hurry with them, and furloughs were too rare to excite restlessness. They lived in a measure the life of philosophers—Indian philosophers. As for their successors, ourselves, it is impossible to say what kind of life we lead with any distinctiveness. Some of the Indian community live like Frenchmen, others as Americans, others as Jews, and so on, so that our mongrel nationality has become a great kaleidoscopical novelty in which the figures are always moving and in perpetual unrest. A few years more, if things go on as of late, and there will be no such creature as an Anglo-Indian. He will be designated as a being composed of Asiatic and European clay in equal proportions with a strong admixture of sea salt,—so that we ought to be grateful to Colonel Chesney for not suffering one so interesting to fall into the oblivion, already, of extinct races.

PRIVATE SOLDIERING IN INDIA.—PART SECOND—III.

[COMMUNICATED.]

IT is another popular superstition that a soldier is supplied with clothing free of charge; so he is "on enlistment," after that all underclothing has to be got and kept up at his own expense. In India the issue of annual clothing, &c. comprises two pairs boots, and one coat and trowsers (serge) every year and a cloth tunic and trowser every three years, the latter being worn about three or four times in twelve months, but for all practical purposes a useless encumbrance to his kit. One suit of cloth should last a man during the whole tour of his service in India, and it would be both a boon to the troops and a saving to Government to give so much white clothing annually in lieu of it, for the clean white clothes which look so cool and comfortable on our soldiers are a very heavy burden on their finances, peculiar to this country, and robbing them of a large portion of their legitimate pocket money. Then as to shirts, flannels, cholera belts, socks, drawers, &c., all necessary out here for every-day wear, why should poor "Tommy Atkins" be told that he is well clothed when he has to buy these things for himself. Nowhere else save in the Army would any one think of giving a man a coat and trowsers to cover his nakedness and then tell him he is dressed. Yet this is only another phase of the bitter reality which mocks a soldier after all the specious promises made to induce him to enlist. Why cannot English statesmen speak the truth for once, and honestly tell him he shall have so much pay wherewith to maintain himself respectably, not promise him food and clothes, and then furnish him with the same only as a plea for depriving him of his wages. It is this very deceitfulness and false pledges made to our youth that militates more than anything else against our Army. A man enters the service with the expectation of drawing all his pay clear, or at least subject only to very trifling stoppages; but very rarely, indeed, does he get over his first six months in the Army without finding one month's pay of it gone for keeping up his gay appearance. This teaches him to be more careful, and to abstain from so much showing off of his gay dress as he had previously indulged in. He then possibly looks forward to a tour of "fortune-making" in the soldiers' land of promise—India; but what does he find? The mere fact of coming out here is made an excuse for furnishing him with a lot of rubbish, half of it useless, under the name of "sea kit." And again on landing with an "Indian kit," *at his own expense*, and his first impressions of this country are, as a rule, obtained under the delightful consciousness of being heavily in debt for a couple of months if not longer, and drawing pay at the rate of from two to four annas a day, just at the time when he most needs a little ready money to give him a fair start and to buy a score of little articles which every stranger requires in a tropical country. Then look at the difference between the European and Indian kits as required to be kept up by a soldier. At home, providing he is careful of his coats, trowsers, and boots as supplied him, there remains only two flannel or three cotton shirts, two towels, and three pairs of socks, to be occasionally renewed or repaired. In this country these same articles must be always in possession with the addition of at least four suits of white clothing, two or more Indian shirts, ditto pairs of socks, spare turban, &c., &c., and how is a soldier to bear this additional expenditure and yet receive the same clear pay he was led to expect when he enlisted? Make the best of it he has to and does, but to sensible men there remains only one inference to be drawn from all this—that in proportion to the advantages they have lost, by sacrificing the pleasures of home and friends for their country's good, so they are repaid by being made to feel the full extent of their folly by those who allured them with promises never yet fulfilled to the letter. The great fault is in leading men to expect so much when giving them so little. It is surely unworthy of the greatest Government in the world to gild their service with false representations as a cheap jack would his wares. The principal inducements held out to recruits are a good home and good pay. The good home is found wanting when tried, and as to the pay—well, it seems very much as if the pay was only lent, or at best only given for others to prey on it, for see how many fatten on soldiers' pence. Contractors of all descriptions make fortunes by the Army; in fact every one connected with it appears to thrive except the *private soldier* and his immediate commanders, the "non-commissioned officers," who train and look after him. These alone are left out in the cold and kept down, every one else must live and thrive with the times but them. Even the schemes put forward for supplying a soldier with additional comforts are made profitable! Take, for instance, the "coffee shop" as instituted in India for his benefit. In some few instances this regimental institution is conducted somewhat upon the Co-operative Store system—that is, selling everything very little above cost price, or as cheap as possible; but in the majority the "concern" is leased to some native speculator at a fixed rate in proportion to the amount of business transacted. Now, no matter how this rent or rate is subsequently disposed of, it is only reasonable to suppose that the "coffee shop man" and his staff of servants must live. Moreover no contractor will stick to his work unless he makes a profit, and where does the profit come from in this case—out of the soldiers' pocket. Again, what is a canteen fund, which no corps is without—so much percentage paid by "Tommy Atkins" for drinking the commissariat liquor supplied by Government. Wherefore, then, are these contracts withheld from public competition whereby private enterprise would secure the best in the market for the customers? The remedy is plain: feed soldiers properly and well or not at all, then commissariat liquor would no longer be a necessity, and one heavy item of expenditure would vanish from the budget; at the same time pay them well and let them spend their money where they like; make the barrack-room a home in every sense of the word as comfortable as possible, like an Englishman's house, "his castle"; give plenty to eat, so that a man may be able to enjoy the wages he earns in the Army the same as out of it, not have to be everlastingly studying how he shall satisfy the cravings of an empty stomach, clothe himself properly, and yet be able to put a few shillings by for a rainy day out of an income which, taken *altogether*, amounts to no more than a labouring man could save if he led the same abstemious life many—very many—of our steady soldiers do. Put soldiers on an equal footing at least with the working man, otherwise how can respectable men be expected to give up the joys of home for the uncertain prospects of a fighting soldier. A shilling a day with a wooden leg was not so bad some years ago, but now-a-days double the money would be but a sorry compensation for the loss of a limb.

We cannot quit the subject without touching on another point which materially affects the popularity of our Army. We allude to the wide demarcation between officers and men. It is not for a moment that officers can be expected to hob-nob and make free with those under their command. Such is not our idea, but that these two widely separated "components" be brought nearer to each other. This can never be done by lowering the position of the commissioned ranks, for goodness knows they have little enough to boast of as it is, but by elevating the position of the rank and file. It is all very well for Sir Garnet Wolseley to say "officers love your men." Doubtless they do this now, but under existing circumstances it is very much at a distance—something the same as in obedience to missionary commands, we all love our Aryan brethren in this country. We feel them so vastly inferior to ourselves, that it is very hard when sitting down to an elegant *dejeuner* to concentrate our thoughts on the quality and preparation of Ramasawmy's humble curry and rice. Yet when we meet a native of exalted rank and who, by virtue of his position, is entitled to our consideration, we are better able to follow his ideas and enter into his necessities. Just so with our Army. If we can raise Tommy Atkins a few steps higher in the social scale by improving his position, he will become a greater object of consideration to those placed in authority over him; and when, by thus placing the Army on a level with the rest of the world we move in, a better class of recruits will enter its ranks, there would be more prospect of a better bond of sympathy springing up between officers and men. At present the social position of the Army is so low that no respectable person can be brought to believe that a man in his senses would enlist unless compelled to, either through misconduct in civil life or through misfortune; and as the latter is only another word for poverty, which is the greatest crime of the two in the eyes of most people, the soldier is snubbed on all sides without compunction.

No officer or gentleman can be expected to think so much of, or entertain the same respect for, a private soldier as he would for a respectable mechanic. The latter has a position, feels it, knows it, and requires—nay, demands—to be treated accordingly. A soldier lacks this position, for he is at present very much like a "gull" who has been caught by a tempting bait; his pay looks very nice on paper, but becomes a diminishing quantity when tested, yet it is in the present age the "money which really makes the man;" and if Government would only arrange so that the soldier's pay as it now stands should be *bona fide* wages, his position would immediately become a tangible one. Nowhere is the position of our rank and file *worse* than it is in India, for it requires no remarkable degree of perspecuity to see that their expenses are greater and income (nominally the same) really less. Formerly allowances in the shape of bedding, clothing and batta were made, and living was cheaper in India than at home. From time to time as things got dearer these old allowances have been abolished or pared down until a soldier is worse off now with fifteen rupees a month than he was under old Jack Company with only ten. Still, men who are not absolutely drunkards will save a little money out here, because they have no place or means of enjoying it. All the old amusements and haunts rendered dear by association from infancy are wanting in this country, and consequently the earnings which would go to make life pleasant and endurable are saved, very frequently with no other object save to get clear of a service which is become almost loathsome. At no time in English history was there ever a greater need for military legislation than at present, all the more because a plausible appearance has been so skilfully put on matters that it is very difficult to really prove just grounds for complaint. Still, the voice of our youth at home if silent, shows clearly how widely and deeply spread is the dissatisfaction which statesmen treat so lightly. Time and space now compels us to abstain, although we may shortly have a few remarks to make on other matters connected with a soldier's life. Our end will be accomplished if the attempt to show soldiering as it is be only partially successful, by attracting public attention to a matter of *national importance*.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

KAIRA, 8TH AUGUST.

YOU need not suppose from my long silence that I have left off sending you the usual bit of *gup* from this out-of-the-way place, but the daily anxieties of an official life which are so pressing in the mofussil prevent me from doing what I have most mind to do. Add to this the dearth of news at this place which, I must tell you, is so disgusting to live in, especially to one accustomed from his younger days to the bustle of that busy world of yours, that books even do not yield me "food not unwholesome." Now and then, it is true, we are relieved of our dull monotony by the sly tricks of a dirty juggler, or by the athletic exercises of a Mr. Stetchi, such as those which were exhibited some days ago under the kind and liberal patronage of Collector Mr. Sheppard, but what are all these compared to your entertainments?

But I will try to put a little more gravity now in my writing and send you the rarest gup that ever reached my ears. Would you believe it? A *suttee* is said to have been committed somewhere near Ahmedabad, and that too under the very nose of the Police!! I for one can hardly credit it, but I can assure you that this report is going the round of well-informed circles. It is said that a boy went out to a shoemaker's to purchase a pair of shoes for himself, but imagine his surprise when he learnt from the shoemaker's wife that he was to die the next day? Why, then, were the shoes wanted? Terribly astounded with this answer of the Pythoness, he returned to his house, related the whole story to his parents, but as might be expected, no heed was paid to it. The unhappy boy died the next day as prophesied, and amidst the tears and lamentations of the bereaved parents and relations was carried to the burning ground; but to add to their astonishment, the dead body would not burn, and the woman who had predicted his death was sent for. After her arrival she put the head of the dead boy in her lap, kindled the all-consuming fire and burnt herself along with the dead body. You may take this story for what it is worth, for I cannot vouch for the truth of the report.

MADRAS, 6TH AUGUST.

VERY little to write about from Madras just now. Even the "clerk of the weather" has taken compassion on us as several heavy showers have laid the dust and moderated the temperature, rendering locomotion somewhat pleasant. Although there has been no steady continuous rain, and occasionally the noon-tide is still oppressively close and muggy, there is one thing—our showers come pretty sharp when they do visit us, and it is anything but a pleasant sensation to be caught in a squall when lounging on the pier in the lightest of summer suits; then, indeed, it is hard to say which falls most rapidly—the spirits of those caught "napping" or the rain. I hear that one of the best love matches (on the cards) for this season has been broken off by the contracting parties through difference of opinion as to "who was to blame" for an occurrence of this sort; any lingering sentiments of regard which were not quite washed out being utterly extinguished by the sarcastic jokes the appearance of the "drenched pair" drew from their friends. The public health continues pretty good, no cholera having yet made an appearance. The epidemic is reported "on the wane" from those parts most severely visited, but the want of rain is greatly felt in Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts. Other parts of the Presidency have had more or less favourable down-falls.

As regards amusement we have not much to boast of. Mr. and Mrs. Bennee, the travelling comedians, have been doing their best to enliven us for the past three weeks with fair success.

Bangalore is enjoying a fair share of the good things. What between fêtes, theatricals, garden parties, and Badminton (irrevelantly termed "Baptism" by the great unwashed), they are having a high time of it; moreover the fast approaching rifle meeting bids fair to be more attractive than ever. It is impossible to anticipate or foretell any of the great events at this "meeting," for perhaps never were "practice scores" kept darker than they are this year. It is rumoured that the 89th team will leave this on the last of the month (August) so as to have plenty of time to study the peculiarities of Bangalore range before the meeting commences (Sept. 16th). After the meeting is over, report says that the 45th Regiment will at once commence their ball practice, so as to send two companies to Trichinopoly at the earliest date to relieve the detachment 89th Regiment stationed there, as the head-quarters of the latter corps are (numerically) too weak to do duty in the "Fort" here, and have a company at Palaverum for rifle practice as well. From Bangalore our Madras Municipality might take a very good hint—that is, for the members of the Municipal Board here to personally inspect any places or localities which may be brought under their notice. If our heads of the local Council would only stir up those under them and see the "skeleton closets" of Madras a little more "stirred up," I feel sure that much good would result. It is at present a fact that there are places within a stone's-throw of our leading thoroughfares, not only dangerous in a sanitary view, but positively sickening to the outsider who inadvertently ventures to enter them. How we escape epidemics is a mystery which I can only account for by our close proximity to the sea and the exposed nature of the coast—low and open to every breeze that blows. The papers now are loud on the late "railway assault" case at home. Your journal a few days since contained some very excellent remarks on how much "demoralised journalism" is to blame. It seems pretty certain that many of a certain class of gentlemen hold very light opinions of female virtue. In fact no small proportion of them in the present age do not believe in such a thing as a virtuous woman, but fancy all females either have "a price" or must succumb to the charms of one or other of these gay Lotharios. Therefore, however much we may commiserate Colonel Valentine Baker's downfall, we cannot but believe that he has been made a very good example of. Had the culprit in this case been a poor man, probably there would not have been half so much fuss about it. As it is, we can still feel thankful that English justice reaches all classes alike.

GUJERAT SKY RACES.—1875.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, 7TH AUGUST 1875.

FIRST DAY.

"Galloway Plate," 4 P.M.—Rs. 150 from the fund—¾ mile.

			st. lbs.		
Mr French's	g a g	Hussar	10 10	Owner	1
Mr Boteler's	b a g	Ruffles	10 6	Owner	2
Mr Berkeley's	c b p	Apollyon	9 12	Owner	3
Mr Jones's	g a g	The Doctor	11 0	Owner	4

Won in a canter, hands down.

"Pony Race," 4-20 P.M.—Rs. 100 from the fund.—¾ mile.

			st. lbs.		
Mr Dickson's	r c b	Pepper	11 7	Mr Humphrey	1
Mr French's	b c b	Pickle	10 1	Owner	2
Mr Berkeley's	b c b	Baital	9 4	Owner	3
Mr T Mackenzie's	ch c b	Oh! My	11 7	Mr D Mackenzie	0
Mr LeFavre's	g c b	Nil Desperandum	11 3	Owner	0
Mr Daunt's	ch c b	Jack	10 13	Mr Martin	0
Mr Banister's	ch c b	Jon Duan	—	Owner	0
Mr Spooner's	b c b	Paddy	11 7	Owner	0

Won by a length a good race.

"Hack Race," 4-40 P.M.—Rs. 100 from the fund.—¾ mile.

			st. lbs.		
Mr Fuller's	g a h	Nasib	10 7	Owner	1
Mr Walker's	b a g	Hew	10 4	Owner	2
Mr Martin's	ch cbg	Red Wing	10 11	Owner	3
The Confederacy	g a h	Tommy Dodd late Timber Toes	10 7	Mr Daunt	0

Nasib won this race easily.

"Punch Mahal Challenge Cup," 5 P.M.—Value about Rs. 800. 3 miles. Steeplechase. 18 jumps.

			st. lbs.		
Mr Humphrey's	ch a h	Glencoe	10 7	Owner	1
Mr French's	b w g	Roscommon	12 7	Owner	2
Mr Dickson's	g w g	Gaffer Grey	12 7	Owner	0
Mr Ackworth's	ch w g	Red Gold	12 7	Mr Dalzell	0
The Cid names	b w g	Kangaroo	12 7	The Cid	0

This was the race of the day, and caused much excitement. Mr. Humphrey won on his Arab rather easily, Roscommon a fair second, the rest no where.

"Arab Derby," 5-40 P. M.—Rs. 250 from the fund. About 1½ miles.

			st. lbs.		
Mr Boteler's	b a g	Ruffles	11 0	Owner	1
Capt Des Barres'	g a h	Gwalior	11 0	Mr French	2
The Cid's	g a h	Blue Bell	11 0	Owner	3
Capt Tyler's	g a h	Mulabar	11 0	Mr Spooner	0
The Confederacy	g a h	Tommy Dodd late Timber Toes	11 0	Mr Martin	0

This was rather a surprise, as the knowing ones thought Gwalior (from his former running) must win. However, Ruffles beat him on his merits.

No serious accident occurred in the Steeplechase, although one gentleman had rather a severe fall.

THE QUEEN'S ROAD NUISANCE.—MR. WALTON'S REPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter from "Queen's Road Pedestrian," which appeared in your issue of this date, and from which I gather that he questions my right to state that Municipal funds could not be used for a private work, I would merely add that my letter was written after consultation with the Municipal Commissioner and with his sanction, or I should not have taken upon myself to bring its subject to the notice of the public in an official form.

As regards the Sonapore drain nothing can, in my opinion, be done of a permanent character towards removing the nuisance until the general scheme for the drainage of Bombay is decided upon; for it would be manifestly injudicious to build a sewer to carry off the sewage of this quarter only, unless such a work was so designed as to form part of the whole system of sewerage of the island.

Col. Tulloch's proposals for the sewerage and drainage of Bombay would remove the nuisance, but these are for the present in abeyance for the same reason as the proposal made in 1872 for an intercepting sewer along the Queen's Road was also rejected, viz., want of funds.

I shall be happy to do all in my power to decrease the nuisance (I have already commenced a new mode of disinfection), and shall be glad of any suggestions from your correspondent towards that end. In the meantime, perhaps he would have no objection to forward his subscription to the Municipal Commissioner towards the fund for the wall to which he has expressed his inclination to add.—Yours, &c.,

RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Municipal Engineer.

Bombay, 9th August.

BOMBAY.

THE prosecution for defamation against Mrs. Helen Gillett has, we are given to understand, been withdrawn.

STEALING PLANTAINS.—Sonoo Esoo, a labourer, was yesterday convicted before Mr. Nana Morojee, of having stolen a number of plantains from a fruit seller, and was sentenced to one week's hard labour.

THE PILOTS' CASE.—At the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Bayley intimated that he would deliver judgment in the suit filed by David Jolley and others against the Harbour and Pilotage Board on Thursday next, the 19th inst.

LOITERING WITH VEHICLES.—Alli Jellal and seven others, all *reckla* drivers, were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, with having been found plying their *recklas* for hire, in places not authorized for that purpose, and were each, on conviction, fined eight annas.

DRUNKENNESS.—A Hindoo named Mahadew Jewan, described as a servant, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, with having been drunk and disorderly on the preceding day, and was on conviction fined one rupee, and bound over in the sum of Rs. 12 to keep the peace.

INQUEST.—The body of a Hindoo woman, name unknown, was found in a quarry hole on the 6th instant, and an inquest having been held, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased's death was occasioned by her having been drowned in a quarry-hole, but under what circumstance, there was no evidence to show.

THE GOA RAILWAY.—We learn from a Goanese paper that the project we lately mentioned, as having been put forth by a Mr. Campbell, for the construction of a Railway from Goa to some up-country stations, has been received with favour by all classes of the Goanese, and is to be submitted for sanction to the Home (Portuguese) Government.

RAINFALL AT GOA.—A Goa paper, the *Gazetta de Goa* says that there have been very heavy and almost incessant rain there for some days, in consequence of which the river at Saquelim has overflowed its banks and inundated the bazaar. Pigs, fowls, &c., have in many places been washed away, and it is feared that the paddy fields have become damaged.

ASSAULT.—Wazeer Lateef was yesterday convicted before Mr. Nana Morojee, of having assaulted a woman named Rajas. The complainant said that the prisoner went to her house early in the morning and produced some liquor, of which he wanted her to drink some, on her refusing, he kicked her. The charge having been clearly established, his Worship fined the defendant Rs. 15.

SELLING BAD FOOD.—Ebrahim Ahmed was yesterday placed before Mr. Nana Morojee, and charged with having tried to sell a tin of cocoa and a bottle of sauce, the contents of both being in such a condition as to be unfit for human food. The charge was preferred by Sergeant Latchbrook. The case stands over until this morning, the prisoner being released on his own security for Rs. 100.

A FEW days ago we published a statement, made to us by Mrs. Tait, denying that she had applied to the Judge of the Small Causes Court to have the subpœna for her witness, a member of the Legislative Council, posted on his door, but that some such suggestion as that was made by the opposite party or the Clerk of the Crown. "The opposite party" has written to us to say that he "never made such a suggestion."

SUICIDE.—A Bania lad, named Vunmallee Hurjeewan, committed suicide in his mother's house, at the Doorgadevy road, on the 8th instant, by hanging himself with his own *d'otur*, which he had twisted to form a rope. The deceased, a lad of but 20 years, had been suffering from an infectious disease for some time, the disease had latterly become very painful, and led him to commit suicide. A verdict of suicide was returned by the Coroner's jury.

DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.—A European sailor, named Samuel Davis, who left his ship the Tivoli, on Saturday last, died at the European General Hospital on Sunday night. At the inquest one of his late shipmates deposed that since the ship had left Rangoon, where the deceased had joined her, he had been complaining of pains in the pit of the stomach, and in the left breast. On coming ashore he went to live at the Sailors' Home and had gone from there to the hospital on Sunday, the day on which he died. Some other evidence having been taken, the jury returned a verdict of death from heart disease.

MICHAEL D'GA AGAIN.—Julia Rufina D'Ga has filed in the High Court at Bombay a suit for divorce against her husband, Michael Angelo D'Ga, on the ground of adultery. The co-respondent is a Mahomedan woman residing at Grant Road. The respondent's name has appeared frequently before the public in connection with the murder of the D'Gas in Grant Road by poisoning, of the perpetrator of which no trace has yet been discovered. The case was on Mr. Justice Marriott's board yesterday, when Mr. Pigott on behalf of the complainant, with the consent of Mr. Mayhew for the respondent, applied that the hearing of it be fixed for a clear day. His Lordship accordingly postponed the hearing until the 19th inst.

THERE are rumours of private theatricals' concerts, balls and weddings. August and September are to be busy months in the gay world of Poona. The public events will be intimated beforehand and chronicled afterwards in our columns.—*Deccan Herald.*

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

DATE.	DAYS.	COLABA. Ins. Cts.	FORT. Ins. Cts.	BYCULLA Ins. Cts.
"	7th, Saturday	0 00	0 00	0 46
August	8th, Sunday	0 15	0 00	0 00
"	9th, Monday	0 00	0 22	0 00
		0 15	0 22	0 46
	Previously Registered	41 17	25 14	44 64
	Total fall up to date.	41 32	25 36	45 10
	Rainfall last year to Aug. 10.	65 47	65 78	73 61

WATSON AND COMPANY'S BLACK SILKS—the cheapest in India—are sold at ENGLISH RETAIL PRICES. Patterns sent post free on application, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE O'CONNELL CENTENARY.

LONDON, 9TH AUGUST.

A banquet was given in Dublin on Saturday in celebration of the O'Connell Centenary, which terminated abruptly in consequence of a dissension having arisen between the Home Rulers and Catholics.

There have been demonstrations both in England and Scotland, and a riot in Glasgow between the Orangemen and Home Rulers has taken place.

REVOLUTION IN KHOKAND.

A Revolution has broken out in Khokand, the troops have joined the insurgents who have expelled the Khan and his family.

OVERFLOW OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

NEW YORK, 9TH AUGUST.

The overflow of the Mississippi which threatened to be of a serious nature is now reported to be subsiding.

LONDON, 7TH AUGUST, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady. Fair Dhollera 4 15/16d.

Exchange on India	1s. 9½d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	91⅞
4½ do. do.	92¼
5½ do. do.	97½
Oriental Bank shares	£44
Chartered do.	£15-10
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai shares	£19
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94⅛
5 per cent French Rente, 1872	105
Bar Silver	56

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 9th August, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy. Wind N. Ther. 80. Fall of rain 1·30 cents.

CARWAR, 9th August, 5 P.M.—Weather squally. Wind westerly 7 to S. Ther. 81. Bar. 29·86. Fall of rain 19 cents.

MANGALORE, 9th August, 4-30 P.M.—Weather threatening. Wind westerly. Ther. max. 81, min. 74. W. B. 80. Bar. 29·71. Fall of rain 1 inch 1 cent.

TUTICORIN, 9th August, 5 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind moderate. Ther. 94. Bar. 29·74.

VINGORLA, 9th August, 5-15 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind S. W. strong. Ther. 86. Fall of rain 35 cents.

OUR contemporary the *Times of India* seems to be rather unfortunate lately. Yesterday it admitted to its columns a letter accusing Mr. Rienzi Walton, the Municipality Engineer, of being a part proprietor of the *Indian Statesman* and of using the leading columns of that newspaper to further his own schemes and condemn those of other people. Some persons believe that the letter in question, like several others that have recently appeared in our contemporary, was concocted in or near the editorial bureau, wherever that may be; but at all events, Mr. Walton has resolved to exact a full apology for its publication, failing which the public will probably be amused by another action of damages.

WE believe that yesterday a somewhat excited meeting of the Bombay Trades' Association was held, at which several members who had been "caught" by the new Tariff Act sought to carry a motion that a protest should be sent to the Viceroy against the sudden and unexpected introduction of such a measure. The motion was stoutly opposed by members who clearly saw that it would have been the height of folly for Lord Northbrook to announce the contemplated changes in the tariff, and thus allow speculators to purchase goods largely in order to avoid the enhanced tariff for some time to come; and finally, we believe, the Association could come to no conclusion on the subject.

THE following is the result of the opium sale held at the Government Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Friday last:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar	2,150	1,255	1,245	1,247 12 1	26,32,675 0 0
Banaras	1,600	1,210	1,200	1,202 5 3	19,23,725 0 0

IT is said that owing to there being, in consequence of the wheat traffic for Bombay, some little extra work required from the native guards at Allahabad, they have struck work, and refuse to go out with their trains without a rest of twenty-four hours between each trip.

WITH reference to the Chinkiang affair it is rumoured that our troubles are over, and that the Tartar General, under the gentle influence of the Viceroy, who in turn was more or less moved by the aspect of the Thalia, has consented to give up after considerable pressure from the British Consul and H. M. S. Thalia four of the ringleaders in the attack on the Consulate, who will be punished by a flogging, with the cangue to follow.

NOTHING further has transpired, we learn from the China papers brought yesterday, with respect to the case of the British steamer Carisbrooke, which was referred to Peking. The steamer has gone into dock at Hongkong for repair, the cargo having been landed and stored in Hongkong under the control of the Canton customs officers. The *China Mail* states that the consignees refused to take delivery under condition of signing bonds for the value of their respective consignments, and have taken steps to make their claims against the owners of the steamer at Singapore.

THE counsel for Mr. Tilton, in the late Beecher trial, cited the cases of Rev. Joy H. Fairchild, Rev. Dr. Fay, Rev. Mr. Scarsboro, Rev. Mr. Southard, Rev. Mr. Reed, Rev. Charles Rich, Rev. Mr. Thompson, Rev. Mr. Pomeroy, Rev. Mr Avery, Rev. Mr. Johnson, Rev. Mr. Kalloch, and Dr. Magoon, to show that ministers had not only been guilty of adultery, but had suborned perjury to screen themselves, even after twenty-five years' of goodness and popularity equal to Beecher's. This gives a rather deplorable impression of the wide divergence between the preaching and practice of a portion of the American clergy.

SEVERAL of our contemporaries have stated that the Princess of Tanjore intends to pay her respects in person to the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of His Royal Highness' visit to Madras. We are in a position however, says the *South India Times*, to contradict this report. It may not be generally known that the Princess is a "gosha" lady, which being interpreted, means that her husband is the only favoured individual of the sterner sex who may behold her and live. If Her Highness therefore *did* determine to visit the Prince, she would have to gaze on his Royal countenance and converse with him through the key-hole of some retired apartment adjoining his reception room. Rather awkward for both parties.

THE French barque Comete, Capt. Rousseau, laden with a full cargo of Straits produce, was totally destroyed by fire in Banka Straits on Saturday, the 11th July. The Comete left Singapore on the 1st July, for Marseilles; all had gone apparently well until the morning of the 11th, when smoke was discovered issuing from one of the hatches. Efforts were made to subdue the fire, and it was thought it had been got under control, when suddenly flames burst out of the hold fore and aft, and the captain and crew were forced to take hastily to the boats, without being able to save anything. At midnight they were taken on board the Messageries steamer Neva and brought on to Singapore. The second officer was so severely burned that he died about an hour after being taken on board the steamer.

AMONG the latest news from China there is one important and very satisfactory announcement with regard to the Yunnan affair which we trust may be relied upon as correct. It is that the Peking Government has at the last hour reconsidered the matter of the rank of the Commissioner sent to inquire into the circumstances of Mr. Margary's murder. An Imperial decree appears in the *Peking Gazette* of the 19th June, notifying the appointment of Li Han-Chang, Governor General of the Hoo Kwang provinces and brother of Li Hung-Chang, Governor General of Chihli, as High Imperial Commissioner to Yunnan, vice Sung Paou-Wha, who was first named, and whose rank was more than questionable. The appointment of a Madarin of such rank as Li Han-Chang looks as if the Central Chinese Government was in earnest and meant business.

THE Hongkong papers state that Messrs. Grosvenor and Baber left for Hankow on Sunday, the 4th July, by the Fusigama. Connecting their departure with the appointment of Li Hanchang, we presume it is intended that they shall travel to Yunnan with him. This will at least guarantee their safety, and prevent the misconception that would have arisen from their travelling with Sung Pao-hwa. Still, we should have preferred to see the British Delegates enter Yunnan from India, independently, and with a fitting escort of British troops; and we can now only hope that the much required display will be made by the despatch of a separate mission from Rangoon, with all the requisite circumstance. It is said that Li will take with him one of the members of the old Burlingame Mission, and will start in about five weeks.

THE *Penang Gazette* of the 10th July publishes the following news from Acheen:—

The intelligence we have received this week from Acheen is on the whole, of a favourable nature for the Dutch, who have again repulsed an attack made on several of their posts without sustaining any loss. The Achinese had three killed and eighteen wounded.

It is reported that Tuanku Daud, a boy of about 11 years of age, cousin of the late Sultan of Acheen, has been proclaimed Sultan, yet it remains to be seen in how far this appointment will be approved of by the majority of the principal headmen.

On the 1st and 2nd instant a violent storm visited Acheen Proper, several large trees having been blown down in Kota Bajah and neighbourhood. A very large branch fell upon one of the hospital wards, causing the death of no less than seven men, and another case is reported of two men having been killed by the fall of a tree at Misigit Longbata one of the Dutch posts.

The state of health is still stationary, but cholera has entirely ceased.

THE total deaths registered in the Punjab in the week ending 10th July were 6,113, the number in the previous week being 6,426. Gurgaon is the only district in which the death-rate is at all excessive *viz.*, 32 per mille. One hundred and ninety-five deaths were registered under the head of cholera; of these 51 occurred in the Delhi district 40 in Rohtak, 32 in Umballa, 29 in Gurgaon, 17 in Simla, 13 in Ludhiana, 9 in Kangra, 2 in Amritsar, 1 in Gurdaspur, and 1 in Peshawar. The total deaths registered under the head of small-pox have fallen from 459 to 387; Umballa, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ludhiana, and Peshawar continue to be the districts most infected by this disease. In the Jhang district 29 small-pox deaths were registered. The disease continues very fatal in the city of Peshawar, where it caused 20 deaths. In Ludhiana 9 deaths from small-pox were registered; in Umballa 5. There were 455 male and 452 female births registered.

THE Prince of Wales' tour in India will not be without its drawbacks. For instance, H. R. H. will have to encounter the praises of the indigenous poets. Already, we notice, Baboo Harish Chandra, of Benares, has announced that he is anxious for native gentlemen of poetical tastes to assist him in the preparation of a volume of valedictory poems to be presented to the Prince. Between "addresses" and "poems" we may be sure that the Prince will have his patience severely tried. He may at present be fondly imagining that the race of Tuppers and Dean Closes is peculiar to England, but he will find innumerable members of the family among the educated native classes of Bengal and elsewhere In this Presidency the *Guzerat Mitra* will doubtless assail H. R. Highness with some "terrific Suras," as Dean Stanley would probably call the *Mitra's* English leaders; and the Baboos will emulate the *Mitra* on the other side of India in descanting upon England's greatness in the language that is said to rouse the envy of Thomas Carlyle. Who will not pity the poor Prince!

THE European General Hospital Endowment Fund has been brought to the notice of distant stations beyond the Bombay Presidency, for such an institution should receive support from all sides. At Ootacamund the *Neilgherry Courier* draws attention to the objects in view, and adds the following remarks:—"We are reminded that 'poor whites' from all parts of India congregate at Bombay; hence the present appeal is quite as much general as local in its character. Persons who, from one cause or other, are thrown out of employment, whether of a private nature or public, often find their way thither in hopes of getting by sea to England or some one of the Colonies; but whatever little means they may have had, becoming exhausted, and being seized with illness, they must necessarily perish miserably, unless charity comes to their relief. In addition to an appeal for money, co-operation is solicited to enable the promoters of the movement in Bombay to hold a Fancy Fair at an early date in aid of the funds, and we are authorized to state that contributions in money or in any kind will be received and forwarded to Surgeon-General Gordon, Lushington Hall.

THE *N. C. Daily News* publishes the following:—A private letter from Peking says, "Mr Mollendroff, of the German Legation, and four students from the English Legation, were attacked by a mob some 40 miles from Peking, on Sunday, 20th June, and were pretty roughly handled. From all accounts they seem to have had a narrow escape." Fuller particulars will be found in the letter below:—

"Peking, 24th June, 1875.

"A row has occurred which, although it has happily terminated without murder, I consider has done so by a fluke only, and by the presence of mind of the foreigners concerned.

"Four students from the British Legation and M. von Mollendroff went for an excursion to the Pai Hwa San Temple, forty miles West. They arrived last Saturday, and found a great many Chinese gathered to celebrate the fifth month festivals. They succeeded in getting a small room at the temple. During the evening, conversations were had with different parties, the foreigners expressing regret at having arrived as they feared to interfere with or disturb the natives in their festivals. Everything went on quietly that day, but on Sunday morning early, large crowds of Chinese commenced to throw stones at the house where the foreigners were, knocking in the roof and walls. All got more or less hurt, M. von Mollendroff the worst. He was severely hurt on his legs, and declares that they only escaped being murdered by getting hold of the head priest, and pointing a revolver at him, declaring to the crowd that if the stone throwing were not ceased, and if they were not allowed to leave in peace, he would be shot. Some astronomical instruments were ruined, and all their provisions destroyed."

WITH reference to the seizure lately made at Simla of some private correspondence from the Foreign Office addressed to the *Englishman* at Calcutta that paper says:—We abstain for the present from all comment on Reuter's announcement that a private letter to the address of this journal has been seized on its way to the Simla Post Office, and opened on the public road, simply because, in the absence of any information as to the circumstances which led to the letter being thus seized and tampered with, we are not in a position to pronounce any judgment on the act. Neither the suspicion nor the fact of a letter containing information which the Government wished to keep from us would justify such a seizure. Nor would a mere suspicion that State documents were being surreptitiously supplied to us, justify such a seizure. For, if so, every letter to the address of every newspaper that had displayed an inconvenient degree of acquaintance with State secrets would be liable to be seized and opened. Letters to our address are, we need hardly say, quite as much private property as letters to the address of any of our readers, and unless papers not belonging to the sender were actually traced from the possession of their rightful owners to the place where these are said to have been seized, there has been an arbitrary exercise of power which touches the interests of the entire public, and against which we are convinced they will, with one voice, join us in protesting.

THE *Pioneer's* London correspondent, writing on the 16th July, says that Sir George Campbell is like the clouds, or a lady with a secret—he "lacks retention." Like the rain he cannot leave off. He made a sensible speech last week about the Prince of Wales's Indian pocket-money, and was listened to. If he had been wise he would not have opened his mouth again this session. But he has a lust for perorating, and as his skin is as callous—"God bless the Duke of Argyll"—as the shell of the new "Giant Tortoise" at the Zoological Gardens, I feel certain that even the fearful snub he received in Committee of the House last night will do nothing towards curing him. He had no sooner got up to speak than he was assailed by furious cries of "Divide, Divide." The alarm of members made them almost mutinous to the Chairman, and it was not until this dignitary threatened to order the Serjeant-at-Arms to clear the bar if hearing were not given to the Hon'ble Member for Kirkcaldy that peace was restored. It then turned out that Sir George Campbell had nothing whatever to say, except (what he is always telling the House of Commons) that he had filled very high office in India, and that he for his part had always been the most courteous, well-mannered, gentlemanly, and generally excellent personage alive. This was in reference to Mr. Bright's remark that he was greatly reconciled to the Prince's Indian expedition by the hope that the example of His Royal Highness's invariable affability and politeness would induce Anglo-Indians also to treat the natives with somewhat less rudeness.

APPARENTLY they have got at Hongkong "an old woman of a Governor" in the shape of an Exeter Hall bigot. A China paper has lost all control over its temper and has broken out in the following strain about the unlucky Governor:—Hongkong is just now blessed with an old woman of a Governor who is possessed with two ideas which make his absence on leave no loss to the Colony and his promotion or removal very desirable. One is that the "Heathen Chinee," is impeccable, and the other is that merchants and traders are sons of perdition capable of any iniquity, and therefore to be repressed in every possible way. There is not a doubt that the blockade of Hongkong by the Canton Farmer of Customs, is mainly due to his want of pluck. Like other benevolent, kind hearted, and well-meaning nincompoops of the Exeter Hall type, he is capable of any iniquity in the cause of ignorant maudlin sentimentalism. It appears he has recently charged the well-known firm of William Pustau & Co, with complicity in the Macao coolie trade, and the charge has been proved, to speak plainly, to be one big lie. The charge was made to the Secretary of State Messrs. W. Pustau & Co, indignantly repelled the accusation, and after reading their statement, which conclusively proved their innocence of the charge, Sir Arthur Kennedy can only say that "on full consideration he is of opinion that his first charge was not verbally accurate." That means in plain English that he made a false statment and has not the manliness to confess that he was mistaken. That is the way with old women and Exeter Hall bigots.

CURIOUSLY enough the spite evoked in Bombay over the efforts of the citizens to secure the best means of receiving the Prince of Wales seems to have had a counterpart in certain proceedings in Calcutta. The *Englishman* thus refers to a number of weak but ill-natured sneers which appeared in one of its contemporaries about the late public meeting in Calcutta, and we are sorry to say that many of the remarks are equally applicable to certain malcontents in Bombay:—"If there was ever an occasion on which the desire of a loyal press and public for unanimity might have been expected to outweigh the small pleasure of indulging the promptings of petty spite, on which, if only for appearance sake, the spirit of hypercriticism might have been allowed to slumber, it was the meeting of Saturday last. However much the citizens of Calcutta may be divided by differences of opinion on other subjects, they are practically at one about the object of the meeting; while there can be few who do not feel that, in whatever way that object may be carried out, the first essential is that it should be carried out harmoniously. Yet, in the course of a long residence in Calcutta, we do not remember a public meeting which has given rise to so copious an outpouring of spleen, as this. Indeed, it might almost seem that, for the moment, a considerable section of the community, in their eagerness to abuse certain of the speakers, had entirely forgotten what it was they met to do; as they have certainly forgotten the decorum which the occasion demands. There would have been no public meeting at all, it is urged, if Sir Richard Temple had not come to Calcutta, and if the Chairman of the Municipality had not seen in it a splendid opportunity for the glorification of his master and himself. Now, all we can say is that it would have been highly disgraceful to Calcutta had there been no public meeting, and as to the part taken in it by the Lieutenant-Governor and the head of the Municipality, it seems to us to be a perfectly proper and natural part.

THE *Guzerat Mitra* outdoes Thomas Carlyle this week in its dissertations upon the Prince of Wales and the Indian grocer. About H. R. Highness the *Mitra* is pleased to express the opinion "in intellect he is not great, for not having been fashioned by silent study and anxious meditation, he is gifted with no immense energy, no settled conviction. His name will not shine through distant ages, like those heroes who have played their parts in the great drama of English history, and whose acts and exploits shine forth with undiminished splendour in the pages of Mr. J. R. Green." As for the Indian grocer, it seems that he "is a characteristic product of Indian soil." The old men know him, and "might even give his character in a few words, and you may be told whether he is honest or dishonest, virtuous or vicious, and whether he gives now and then little bits of sugar to children going to school. His familiar face is known to the women who go to him for small purchases." We are told that the "literal meaning of the word 'grocer' is a seller who sells things in the *gross*, or by wholesale, but all the grocers in our country sell things in very small quantities. They have to tie up many small packages, and girls who come for purchase are hard to deal with." The *Mitra* then makes allusion to a little girl who gets a coin from her mother and tries to cheat the grocer in order that she "may get sundry little things to please her friend with whom she plays, and with whom like a double cherry, she grows up, never seeming parted." After informing us that the grocer is in the habit of listening to tales of sorrow and providing remedies for ailments, and sitting out on the streets at nights and singing hoarse songs, the *Mitra* concludes with the following sentences, in which the words "if we were a grocer, which is a bold figure of speech," are inimitable in their comical effect:—"Some of our readers may know that Romeo once went to a grocer, asking for poison, in order to terminate his troubled life, and the Italian grocer told him—'My poverty, not my will consents.' If we were a grocer, which is a bold figure of speech, and Romeo came to us for the same purpose, although he laid down his fair ring from his fairer hand, to the bright creature, we, 'no caitiff wretch,' would reply,—'Nor poverty, nor will consents. What though, as thou sayest, 'famine is in the grocer's cheeks,' 'need and oppression starveth in the grocer's eyes,' and 'contempt and beggary hangs upon the grocer's back.'"

THE RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

A MEETING of the executive committee for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Bombay in November next was held yesterday afternoon at the Municipal Offices. Lieut. Colonel Hancock, Vice-Chairman, was in the chair. The following gentlemen were present:—Brigadier General Phayre, C. B; Sir. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, C. S. I.; F F. Arbuthnot, G. F. Henry, Esqs.; Lieut. H. Morland, Captain Robinson, Captain Searle, Curreem Mahomed Sulleman, Morarjee Goculdas, J. M. Sleater, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, G. W. Terry, A. C. Oliphant, Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, R. G. Walton, Venayek R Luxmonjee, Vundravundas Purshotumdas, Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, Esqs; and J. M Maclean, H. E Jacomb, Dossabhoy Framjee and Raghunath Narayen, Esqs., honorary secretaries. and H. W. Barrow, Esq., assistant secretary.

On the motion of Captain Henry, seconded by Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, it was resolved that reporters of the Public Press be admitted to meetings of the committee on the understanding that they will not report any matters which it may be considered by the chairman undesirable to publish.

The Vice-Chairman stated that the subscriptions up to date amounted to Rs. 24,000, and that promises of subscriptions had been made by several European mercantile firms and others.

A letter was read from Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, stating that he would be happy to do his best to assist in making the reception of His Royal Highness suitable, and apologizing for non-attendance on the ground of his having to attend a meeting of the directors of the New Bank of Bombay.

The secretaries were requested to put themselves in communication with the Clerk of the Corporation on the subject of the proposed address from the Corporation to His Royal Highness.

A long and desultory conversation ensued as to where the Prince should land; whether Government should not, in the first instance, be asked for their programme of the movements of His Royal Highness; on what day after the landing the illuminations should be made; whether fireworks should not be improvised for the amusement of the six hundred thousands of the population. A member suggested that the landing should take place at Boree Bunder, but the suggestion did not find favour. Mr. Terry suggested a caste and trades procession and caste feasts to the lower classes. Sir Munguldas strenuously opposed a caste feast as something impracticable, on the ground that it would create much illfeeling on the part of any caste that was omitted out of the thousand and one castes existing in Bombay, and that a single dog going among those feasted would scatter them in all directions and spoil the feast, for nobody would touch it afterwards. As to a tradesmen's procession, Captain Henry thought it would be a failure in Bombay though it was usually successful in most German towns. Mr. Cummo Sulleman was of opinion it was no use having a lot of barbers, carpenters, dhobies, &c., standing like monkeys, with the implements of their trades, for exhibition before His Royal Highness. Most of the above suggestions were after discussion, abandoned. The following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

Proposed by the Vice-Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Vundravundas Purshotumdas, That Government be addressed with reference to the resolution passed at the general meeting regarding the co-operation of the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee and the Port Trustees, and be requested to inform the executive committee to what extent, and in what manner, those bodies will render assistance.

Proposed by Mr. Oliphant, and seconded by Captain Henry, that the Chairman be requested to ascertain from Government their views generally as to the ceremonial to be observed on, and the locality for the landing of His Royal Highness, and on all other points affecting the duties of the executive committee during the stay in Bombay of His Royal Highness. That the following resolutions be submitted to Government as representing the wishes of the executive committee:—

1. That the committee are of opinion that the Apollo Bunder is the most suitable place for His Royal Highness's landing. 2. That after landing, the Corporation may be allowed to present their address to His Royal Highness according to the practice usual on such occasions. 3. That the line of route from the landing place to Parell be decorated,—the Dockyard authorities, the Port Trustees, and the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee assisting.

Proposed by Mr. Arbuthnot, and seconded by Captain Robinson, That the town be illuminated on the evening of Tuesday, the 9th November, being His Royal Highness's birthday, and that arrangements be made for a display of fireworks in Back Bay.

Proposed by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, and seconded by Mr. Maclean, That arrangements be made on Wednesday, the 10th November, for His Royal Highness visit to the harbour and the caves of Elephanta.

Proposed by Mr. Arbuthnot, and seconded by Captain Robinson, That the entertainment to the seamen and marines of the Fleet in harbour be arranged for Friday, the 12th, and that for the school children on Saturday, the 13th November.

Proposed by Mr. G. W. Terry, and seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, That a fair be held on the Esplanade on Saturday, the 13th November, and that arrangements be made for public amusements and athletic games for natives.

Proposed by Mr. Venayekrao Rumchunder Luxmonjee, and seconded by Mr. Vundravundas Purshotumdas, That Messrs Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Vurjeevundas Mahadowdas, H. P. LeMesurier, and F. Mathew be elected members of the executive committee.

Proposed by the Vice-Chairman, and seconded by Brigadier General Phayre, That the secretaries be authorised to disburse a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 for preliminary expenses.

The meeting then separated.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

THE ELEVEN vs. THE TWENTY-TWO.

SINCE the Bombay Cricket Club affiliated itself with the Bombay Gymkhana, a large number of gentlemen whose cricketing propensities had been kept in the background, chiefly from the fact that, belonging already to several sporting clubs, they did not care to pay the expensive subscription of the Cricket Club, have come forward as players, and the cricket ground of an evening has presented a lively appearance from the presence of sometimes as many as twenty players who, with all degrees of proficiency, practised vigorously at one of the wickets pitched for their accommodation. It was thought advisable by the committee, in order to give nearly every one a chance of playing in a match, to arrange that the first Eleven should play against Twenty-two, all comers, and as so many men could not all get away from their engagements to enable them to play all day, it was arranged that the match should be commenced on one Saturday afternoon, and be continued after two o'clock the following Saturday. Accordingly, with tolerably praiseworthy punctuality for Bombay, at half-past 2 on Saturday, the 31st July, saw the Eleven in the field commencing the arduous task of getting the better, or rather, as the event proved, the worst, of the long list of batsmen in the roll of the Twenty-two. The day was raw, with a strong rain prevailing, and the heavy showers which fell from time to time, caused frequent rushes to the tent for shelter, and made effective bowling and fielding difficult work. Moore with slow round and Curtis fast commenced the match, Forrest and Hunter being the first representatives at the wicket of the Twenty-two. No stand was made of any importance till Read and Byrne came together. The former scored 12, and was well caught at long leg by Balfour, and the latter played in good form for 14, making some pretty cuts and one leg hit for 4, the only 4 made by his side. He was given out eventually, leg before. Six wickets for 45 runs, after which the batsmen succeeded each other with rapidity till the twelfth wicket fell for a total of 60 runs when Captain Marryat, Murray, and Chalmers followed each other with scores of 9, 11, and 15. The remaining seven wickets made but six runs, and the innings closed for 105 at about half-past 5 o'clock. The bowling was not so good as usual, but it is never fair to judge of a bowler's performance in wet weather. The analysis showed:—

Moore	45 balls,	21 runs,	3 maiden overs,	0 wickets	
Curtis	105 do	30 do	8 do	8 do	
Gell	95 do	32 do	4 do	8 do	
Wyer	36 do	8 do	3 do	4 do	

The Eleven commenced their innings at once, and it was easily seen that they had their work cut out with 22 men in the field ready to stop a ball hit in any direction. However, they were merciful as they were strong, and the outside fielders showed but little appreciation of the long catches Wyer hit in their directions. The innings commenced inauspiciously by Oliver cutting the first ball he got from Nixon, nearly wide, right into Campbell's hands at point. Spens by very steady play and Wyer by determined hitting of the aforesaid despised catches ran the score up to 27, when Langley could not be persuaded to let a catch from Wyer slip through *his* fingers. The retiring batsman was accredited in the score sheet with 14. Curtis followed, but was bowled by Read for 1, 3 wickets, 33 runs, and stumps were drawn.

On Saturday last, the Eleven went on with their innings, Spens, the not out from the preceding Saturday's play, and Gell facing the bowling of Read and Nixon. The former started with 4 wides, and Gell made a couple of twos off the remaining balls of the over and was then caught by Russel at short leg. Cameron followed, but Candy held a cut of his at third man before he could score, immediately prior to which Spens had been clean bowled by Nixon for a very well played 28, comprising one leg hit and one drive off a full pitch for 4 each, two three's, three two's, and singles, fifth and sixth wickets for 58. West came next, but he too treated the field to catches which were refused. Moore was well taken at cover point by Marryat for 1, and when the seventh wicket went down for 65, things looked very black for the Eleven. However, Young hit manfully and with West ran the score up to 87 for the eighth wicket, when he was well stumped by Byrne. Balfour was bowled by Nixon without scoring, and Jones, who played as a substitute for Graham who had hurt his leg on Friday at Polo, did not score, also bowled Nixon, leaving West not out 16, and the total of the innings 89, or 16 to the bad. The bowling analysis was as follows:—

Nixon	70 balls,	40 runs,	1 maiden,	6 wickets,	2 wides
Chalmers	35 do	3 do	2 do	0 do	3 do
Candy	20 do	8 do	1 do	1 do	0 do
Read	45 do	23 do	2 do	3 do	6 do

The Twenty-two began their second innings at about 4 o'clock. Wyer commenced bowling at the north end and Cameron tried to be at the other, wicket, but was a good deal knocked about, though he had two catches in the first over to himself which were not availed of. The innings closed for 89 and was chiefly remarkable for Hadow's steady play, he making top score of 20 for his side and Campbell's bad luck in getting caught at short leg by Young, a very sharp one. The only double figure besides Hadow was 13, made by Chalmers, who hit one good four right over Wyer's head. Curtis bowled well for the Eleven, and West was good at the wicket while Jones at long stop and Spens at long leg were quite at home. The following is the analysis of the bowling:—

Wyer	80 balls,	19 runs,	2 maidens,	5 wickets,	1 wide.
Cameron	20 do	17 do	0 do	0 do	0 do
Gell	45 do	14 do	2 do	1 do	0 do
Oliver	55 do	14 do	3 do	1 do	0 do
Balfour	10 do	1 do	0 do	2 do	0 do
Curtis	75 do	22 do	2 do	8 do	0 do

It was now 6 o'clock, and the Eleven sent in Spens and Oliver, who kept up their wickets till time was called, the former being not out 10, and the latter not out 4, which with 1 bye, 2 wides, and 2 no balls, made the score 19. Thus the Eleven had, at the time of drawing no wickets down, and 87 runs to get to win. It was proposed to finish the match next Saturday, but so many men will be away in anticipation of the holidays on Monday and Tuesday, that the Twenty-two could hardly be brought together again. As it stands at present therefore the match is drawn, and it has been a great success as the means of bringing so many cricketers together. It is proposed to play a whole day's match on one of the days of the Bank holidays, but nothing has been fixed as yet. The following is the score:—

TWENTY-TWO.

FIRST INNINGS.

L R W Forrest, b Curtis	1
A Hunter, ct and b Curtis	4
W E Young, b Curtis	5
Nicholson, b Curtis	2
LeGeyt, ct Gell, b Curtis	5
H S Read, ct Balfour, b Gell	12
C H Byrne, leg before, b Curtis	14
A Oliver, leg before, b Gell	1
R. S. Campbell, b Curtis	4
Barton, run out	3
Payne, b Gell	0
Hadow, ct Wyer, b Curtis	2
Capt Marryat, h w, b Gell	9
W Murray, b Gell	11
Chalmers, b Gell	15
Cartwright, b Wyer	0
Nixon, b Gell	0
G W Read, b Wyer	1
Candy, b Gell	4
Brock, ct Gell, b Wyer	1
Langley, not out	0
J Russel, b Wyer	0
Byes	7
Leg Byes	0
Wide Balls	0
No Balls	2
Total	105

SECOND INNINGS.

Langley, b Wyer	9
H S Read, ct Moore, b Wyer	5
L R W Forrest, run out	4
W E Young, run out	1
C H Byrne, ct Moore, b Wyer	1
H Maxwell, ct and b Wyer	3
Capt Marryat, b Wyer	1
A Hunter, b Gell	6
Hadow, thrown out, sub.	20
Chalmers, ct West, b Curtis	13
R S Campbell, ct Young, b Oliver	0
Nixon, ct Young, b Curtis	2
Candy, ct West, b Curtis	6
W Murray, b Curtis	0
G W Read, run out	0
Nicholson, b Curtis	2
LeGeyt, ct West, b Balfour	2
Barton, b Curtis	5
Payne, ct and b Curtis	4
J Russel, b Balfour	0
Cartwright, not out	4
Brock, b Curtis	0
Byes	0
Leg Byes	0
Wide Balls	2
No Balls	1
Total	89

ELEVEN.

FIRST INNINGS.

N R Oliver, ct Campbell, b Nixon	0
M R Wyer, ct Langley, b Candy	14
J Spens, b Nixon	28
H Curtis, b Read	1
H Gell, ct Russel, b Read	4
C A W Cameron, ct Candy, b Nixon	0
J West, not out	16
J Moore, ct Marryat, b Read	1
C Young, st Byrne, b Nixon	10
L Balfour, b Nixon	0
H W Jones, b Nixon	0
Byes	2
Leg Byes	2
Wide Balls	11
No Balls	0
Total	89

SECOND INNINGS.

J Spens, not out	10
N Oliver, not out	4
M R Wyer	0
Byes	1
Leg Byes	0
Wide Balls	2
No Balls	2
Total	19

THE collection of Oxidized Silver Caskets, Jewel and Glove Boxes, Inkstands, Salvers, Card Stands, etc., now for sale at WATSON & Co.'s, for beauty of design and as works of art will well repay a visit. Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF.

(*Englishman.*)

IF the details given in the telegram which we publish this morning are correct, the new tariff Bill is about as infamous a measure as ever a subservient legislature sought to impose upon a voiceless people. An import duty on raw material is, under any circumstances one of the worst modes of raising revenue that can be devised. But the duty which the Government is about to impose on a particular quality of R raw cotton, imposed into this country, is nicely calculated to produce the greatest amount of injury that could possibly be inflicted by such an import. The present Viceroy is too acute an economist not to know what the effect of such a measure must be; and it is impossible to resist the conviction that it is for the sake of the injury it will inflict on India, that the measure is proposed. The Manchester men have been sharp enough to foresee that they would lose more than they gained by a reduction of the duty on coarse goods, unless measures were at the same time taken to prevent the Indian mills from shifting their competition to the finer classes. The Government of India, too, no doubt foresaw that if they went on abolishing the import duty on one class of cotton goods after another, this item of revenue must gradually be extinguished. They have therefore hit upon a device as effectual as it is wicked,—we can apply no milder term to it;—a device which will at once increase their revenue and protect the Manchester manufacturer. They have put a prohibitive duty on the raw material necessary to enable the Indian mills to spin the finer counts of yarn and weave the finer makes of cloths and thus secure to Manchester a continuance of her present monopoly of these classes of goods. None but an alien Government, or a despotic and ignorant Government bent on filling its coffers for the nonce at any cost, would have adopted such a course at this—No free people would have thus drawn the knife across their own throats.

In the shadow of this enormity the proposition to recoup the revenue for the reduction of duties which fall on the community at large, by raising those which fall chiefly on a section of them already heavily taxed, appears so small as scarcely to justify complaint. As to the merits of the Bill, they are so completely eclipsed by its iniquity, that they cease to invite comment.

A JAPANESE SERMON.

(*Shingaku dowa*: 8th Book, 1st Section.)

SHORETSU of Khan when on his deathbed thus spoke to his successor:—

"That which is evil, be it but small—do not:
"That which is good, be it but small—fail not to do."

These words, my good friends, are found in the section called Kagen of the Shogaku (1) which is so well known to all of you. They are indeed blessed words, and well suited to be our text this evening.

Shoretsu, Emperor of Khan, is identical with the Gentoku, who during the period of the Three Countries (in China) (2) was ruler of the province of Shoku.

The foregoing are the words which he addressed to Taishisen, his successor, in his last directions. His meaning was—when you are assured that an action is bad, should it be ever so slight a matter, on no account carry it out. And again, knowing an action to be, though a trivial, a good one, on no account neglect such.

These words are short, but they contain an invaluable teaching. The silly and ignorant one knows a great sin to be evil, but thinks nought of a minor one, and, though aware it is wrong, yet, thinks he, "what can a small affair like this signify?"; and of a trivial though good act he says "this is not worth the doing" and does it not. "If I'm to perform a good action, let it be something worth doing"—and so he goes on, always meaning to do some very great thing; but there is nothing between heaven and earth which begins by being great. Every thing has but a small beginning, and goes on gradually enlarging. This is the universal law. The tree which has become a stay for the house was not from the first as stout as that. A plant at first no thicker than a hair of one's beard goes on developing little by little, until it attains to such a size that it can be used as an upwright. Your body or mine again has not been large like this from the commencement. From a puny infant we have gone on growing and fattening until we are as we see ourselves.

"Search for the source of the Yoshino gawa
"The rainbeads from the hop—the dew
"From the mountain grass."

Should you seek out the source of the stream there whose waters run behind us,—although but the dew drops from the pine branch or the rain drops from the grass on the mountain side, yet does it finally buoy up those boats and rafts we see floating on its bosom.

There was a verse of poetry written in praise of Kanshin of Kan which says:—

"The waters of the valley anon become an ocean,
"Yet have they wimpled awhile beneath the tree leaves.

Kanshin was a man of the greatest forbearance. While still but of low estate some rough fellows of the streets one day, thinking to insult him, stopped him on the way. "Step out and fight me if you'r able," cried one.—"If you are afraid and won't, you shall crawl through my legs." Thought Kanshin, "I am one having a great purpose at heart; how can I therefore debase myself by engaging such a silly creature as this?" And looking quietly at the man for a little, he deliberately crawled through his out spread legs. The bystanders who witnessed this, one and all struck their hands together and burst into laughter. But he who was laughed at became in the end *Daimio* of the great province of Sei(in China) and attained to the rank of *Shogun*. Those who made merry at his expense continued day-lobourers to the end of their days: and this is the interpretation of the foregoing verse. The great sea which floats those large ships began but as drops from the mountain side meandering beneath the trees. A small beginning and gradual increase is the law for everything.

Pray observe the words of Yeki suspended there on the wall "*Riso Kempiyo itaru.*" The meaning here conveyed is,—Ice though firm and hard as a rock has not been always so. It was at first but limpid water. Then, being frozen it became snow or ice. Where this snow or ice is trodden under foot again falls snow or hail, and so on until it attains a hardness equal to rock and not to be broken. Now what was implied here was this: It is just the same with the heart of man. Each one of us was born into the world a sweet little infant. Even Ishikawa Goyemon was once a dear little innocent and went through the usual dandle, slap and coddle process. Then, at what stage we cannot say, the demon self-love got possession of his heart, and he became the felon he was. He began with that "this is a trivial affair—every one does it," and so on from small to great till he ended with the boiling cauldron on Chichijogahara. It was just with such a result as this in view that Shoretsu said "Though that evil be small, that do not thou; though that good be a little, fail not thou to do it." "Be ever watching thyself" was the purport of these honourable dying words. There's an old song that says.

"Tis a trifle—the way of the world."
Says the heart whose ending is trouble.

The fire which breaks out and burns up all Yedo may have its origin in the ash from a pipe. A smoker knocks out his ash on the mats. "Hullo! you've dropped your ash"—says one sitting by—"if you don't look out we shall have a fire." "Pooh that's some tobacco ash—that's not a fire" is the rejoinder. Then the mat catches—"See there now the mat's caught—I tell you we'll have a fire,"—says the first. "Oh! that's the mat burning, that's no fire," says our smoker. "There now, the board's alight, quick and put it out, or will be burnt out"—but there he coolly sits the while, the flame leaping to the post and thence to the roof, but still its "Pooh that's the roof burning, that's no fire." "Then what do you call a fire?"—says the other. "Why of course—the firemen turning out with their ensigns and ladders and a man flying about on a horse; that's what I call a fire."

When the flames have burst through the roof, and the bells and alarum drums vibrate on every side, then he recognises that to be a fire which at the beginning when but the ash from a pipe, he might have put out with the point of his finger.

Chōkichi's father or master calls "See, Chokichi, do this"; and if he says "*hai hai*" and does it with all his heart, it is well. But perchance "another message I suppose" he grumbles and returns no reply. At this the old gentleman reiterates a testy—"Chokichi Chokichi yo" and then it's an angry "what is it now?" These are but the budding peccadillos of the monster who slays his master or the parricide who is pilloried three days on Niponbashi,"* and bound to the two cross beams in the form of the letter *dai*, perishes miserably by crucifixion. It is just a parallel case to the tobacco ash, and that careless 'it's a trifle—a trifle' is at the root of it all. In the words of the song written on the saying 'negligence is the great foe"

"The self approving heart of a fool is a devil's haunt."

* * * * * * * *

All the wickedness that exists has its germ in these off-hand boasts "There's no fear of me—I'm all right" and such like.

Children in particular must be on their guard; must be careful not to do that which, being bad, they hide from the eyes of men; must be assured that a bad thing is truly bad. In the musical drama representing the death of Ishikawa Goyemon, Goyemon says "after all, lying is the thief's beginning." The schoolboy who diligently applies himself to the copy his master writes for him has nought to dread or feel ashamed of, but plods on regardless of aught but his lesson. On the other hand here's one drawing doll's heads and horses, and peeping about right and left to see if the master or some one isn't about. "All right—no one's looking"—so away goes the copybook, and down he squats drawing priests, horses and such like. To be doing his copy and no one looking on would indeed be a loss in his opinion; so there he idles away, chewing the end of his pen, or scrawling some nonsense or other. There now, let him do this and he's bound to tell a lie "Here comes the master" and with a start, he flips away his drawing, and is hard at it *i, ro, ha, ni, ho, he, to*—as loud as he can bawl. "have you learnt the lesson I gave you"? says the teacher. "Yes, sir," answers he with a lie. This is the theif's beginning. Hence the words of Ishikawa Goyemon.

As in the saying "Lies are the offspring of evil deeds"—the boy, who knows it to be wrong to draw priests and horses at such a time, and peeps about to see whether his master is looking is learning the thief's alphabet—and in such wise are lies begotten of mischief. Let young folks particularly have a care. Let them take care how they cook their masters' accounts to square their gambling debts or the bills they have run up at immoral haunts. Let one but do this kind of thing and by and bye his fingers get busy. From filching what is his master's, or what belongs to his parents, he comes to stealing from his neighbours, and first comes one confederate, and now another, now a third, then a fourth, and so on, branch by branch and leaf by leaf, till he can't turn back—like pushing a hand-cart up a hill—his heart in front and the cart hanging heavily behind.

Such a course of conduct puts one in mind of the monkeys stealing bamboo shoots. The monkeys do that sort of thing in my province. These creatures are very silly with all their apparent smartness. One steals softly up and singling a huge sprout which he can't pull up himself, calls to the rest, holding fast to it the while, for all the world like one shouldering the holy paper about—shaking it backwards and forwards from left to right and from right to left with might and main. That now is clever of the monkey. In this way he loosens it till it gives way at length with a loud snap. This report brings out the watchmen at once, and the rascal, knowing this very well and imagining that as long as he doesn't hear the noise he is in no danger, he shakes away at the sprout as before described and stops his ears when it seems about to break.

"This is very smart of me. When the shoot gives way all the other monkeys will get killed. If one only does as I'm doing there's no noise. What idiots they are!"

Is it not an extraordinary thing now that human beings even act like this, stopping their ears and crying "I'm wide awake. This won't be found out. An affair like this is of small consequence" and so forth?

Well, at the sound of the bamboos the watchmen say "there are the monkeys" and sally forth club in hand—when behold one with his paws clapped close to his ears. The men come softly from behind—"You take those monkeys over there and I'll take this big fellow here" says one of them. But the animal, having his ears hard stopped, neither hears what is said, nor knows that anyone is near at hand, and never dreams of the impending blow.

While you are congratulating yourself that no one knows, Heaven and the gods know everything, and misfortune is at your elbow. Evil deeds are not to be concealed, and so it is with the wicked actions of the fool who hides his guilt. Heaven sees all both what is done in the dark and what is done at noonday. Hence, then, the words of Shoretsu, "However, trivial, do no evil: A good action, however small, leave not undone." Continue these little but meritorious actions, and they become a great good. Continue to do evil, a little here a little there, and by and by your evil doings become so numerous as to utterly confound the five relations. (3)

What says the song:—

"Self restraint our daily words
"Howe'er so short should guard
"From morn to eve."

A misfortune may have its origin in a word. Take as an example the way a husband calls to his wife. Should he summon her with a pleasant "here, good wife," she will reply with a soft "*Ai, ai.*" Now take the reverse of that.

Husband—"What are you pottering at there?" Just stir about a bit, will you? These short days too!

Wife—"I know the days are short and that's just it: if any one comes to the door I've got to answer, and the washing to look after besides. I have'nt got five or six hands to do all that, have I?"

Husband—"Are you going to give your husband any of your ill chat?"

Wife—"Well, what are you doing, hugging that firebox all day, instead of lending me a hand now and then?"

Husband—"What's that now? Look here, I am not an ox, I'll have you know. You're not going to put a rope through *my* snout (sic.) and lug me all over the place. You don't do that with human beings"—and so they go on, a fine strapping young fellow and a sweet-looking young girl, a rival to Bentensama in very beauty, by turns now red now green with passion.

Husband—"It would be but a small matter though one killed a useless hussey like you outright."

Wife—"Oh just please kill me now—do kill me. You didn't pick me off a dunghill, though for all that. I've got a good stout father and elder brother to take care of me. See there, just you kill me now."

Husband—"Oh! I'll soon do that."

Such a hubbub!

"Hard words are like the breeze which sweeps
"The pendant dewdrop from its parent blade of grass."

They are not the great things in this life which call for our watchful care;—they are the small affairs—the so called trifling matters—the "yeses" and "noes," the questions and answers in our daily home life. Peace in a household is the joyous music in the dancing ears of the gods in the region of heaven.—*Japan Mail*

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(1) *Shogaku*—the simple Chinese Classics with which children commence their study of that branch.

(2) [illegible] Go, and Shoku.

* Nihonbashi, that is the bridge of that name in Kiyoto, not to be confounded with the Nihonbashi in Yedo.

(3) Japanese. *Gorin no majiwari*, *i. e.* the five human relations of parents and child, master and servant, husband and wife, brother to brother and man to man.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

END OF THE BEECHER CASE.

WE are told that on Sunday evening last "a very curious incident" occurred at the City Temple in reference to the Beecher trial. This trial has produced many curious incidents, and the City Temple is apparently a congenial soil for them to grow in. We do not know whether people who assemble on "Sabbath evening" in the City Temple are necessarily Sabbatarians, and if they are, they would perhaps consider the sending of a "kindly message by telegraph" to Mr. Beecher on Sunday evening as a necessity. It is stated that at the close of his sermon Dr. Parker proposed to telegraph "fraternal greetings" to America, and as his congregation "enthusiastically responded," the message was accordingly despatched. We observe with satisfaction that ocean telegraphs are not occupied exclusively with the tightness of gold and the dulness of grey shirtings; they are employed to propagate the emotions of religious and political assemblies. The City Temple assures Mr. Beecher of its confidence, and thanks his "noble people" for upholding him in affliction. We venture to abridge a message which regardless of expense, was composed in the gushing style suitable to the circumstances. This message was forwarded on Sunday night or Monday morning, and on Monday evening Plymouth Church returned thanks to Dr. Parker for the "noble sympathy" of himself and congregation. It is difficult to see why the sympathy of the City Temple should be noble, but we believe that the charge for Transatlantic message is only two shillings per word, and perhaps the epithet may be worth that. Besides the telegraphic expression of confidence and sympathy, we learn that an address to Mr. Beecher has been signed by Dr. Parker and other "congregational" ministers who have been watching with the gravest anxiety the progress of the late trial If indeed "the most sacred interests of the Church of Christ throughout the world" were involved in this trial, anxiety was not misplaced, nor could it perhaps be now altogether turned into joy. The notion that the welfare of the universal Church depended on the verdict of the jury in Tilton v. Beecher had not occurred to us, and therefore we regarded the reports of evidence, which Dr. Parker told his congregation he had read, as an unmitigated nuisance. Our own expectation would be that the Church of Christ could survive the extinction of Mr. Beecher, and the assumption by Dr. Parker and others that their brother minister is indispensable to the spiritual welfare of the world seems to us a particularly offensive variety of priggishness. Putting the matter into plain words, they mean that, if Mr. Beecher had been proved guilty of adultery, religion would have received a knock-down blow. But if indeed the vitality of religion depended on the decision of a *crim. con.* case, it might not be altogether satisfactory that the jury should be discharged without a verdict. If, however, we confine our view to the interests, sacred or other, of Plymouth Church, we shall find that those interests have not suffered by the late trial, but, on the contrary, Mr. Beecher preached there on the Sunday before the trial ended, "in the presence of the greatest throng that ever crammed that famous edifice"; and we have since learned by telegram that Mr. Beecher's flock have voted him a salary of a hundred thousand dollars, with a unanimous expression of "entire confidence." The *New York Herald* from which we take the former statement, adds that "the variety of summer bonnets, with all their flowery trappings, gave the interior of the building the appearance of a conservatory," and very likely the same idea might have been derived from an observation of the temperature. The poet who denied swallow-tailed coats to the Apostles had probably never heard of their preaching to summer bonnets with flowery trappings.

This display took place on what was supposed to be the last Sunday morning before the "momentous verdict which was to decide the fate of the great preacher," and we cannot help suspecting that the anxiety of some of the congregation to hear Mr. Beecher resembled that of their fellow-countrymen to shake hands with Martin Chuzzlewit before he sailed for Eden. The *Herald*, looking at Mr. Beecher from a journalistic point of view, calls him "the man whose name has become a household word thoughout the globe," and evidently considers that it is thus paying him a high compliment. The sacred interests of the Church ought not to be forgotten by that journal on a Monday, when its columns are full of reports of sermons preached in New York the day before; and perhaps it considers that these interests are promoted by the publication daily during many weeks of what we should call disgusting garbage. We express no opinion whatever on the question raised in this trial. We assume Mr. Beecher's innocence, and only say that he is one of the most unfortunate of men. He has given occasion to the printing of a vast quantity of unwholesome matter, and we may be sure that countless thousands have, like Dr. Parker, found it their business or pleasure to read all the evidence presented at the trial. Dr. Parker and his brother ministers thank Heaven that they are able to form a judgment favourable to Mr. Beecher on a trial which affected the interests of the Church; and it does not seem to occur to them that Heaven could take care of the Church in any other way. But if they had been no Mr. Beecher, there could have been no trial and no reports, and perhaps, on the whole, religion would have gained more than it lost. The clergy, of the Church of England who lament that the law does not allow them to preach in the City Temple can at least join with Dr. Parker in thanking Heaven that the entire Church has been saved in the progress if not by the result, of this trial; and if Mr. Beecher could be induced to visit England, they might unite with him in exercises which would put Messrs. Moody and Sankey nowhere. His name is truly a household word, and he divides that honour, if it be one, with the Tichborne Claimant. But if he cannot come to England, his admirers here must content themselves with an interchange of fraternal greetings by telegraph, and perhaps it might be convenient to carry a wire into the pulpit of the City Temple, so that Dr. Parker and his congregation might communicate with Plymouth Church promptly, and without troubling the regular clerks on Sundays.

This trial began on the 4th January. It reached on Thursday, the 17th June, its 109th day, and on that day it was adjourned to Monday, the 21st June. On Sunday, the 20th June, Mr. Beecher, to use the beautiful language of the *New York Herald*, "came up smiling" to preach as usual at Plymouth Church, and it was then expected that the verdict would be given before that day week. On Monday, the 21st June, and following days the case proceeded, and when the plaintiff's counsel had finished his reply, an application was made to re-open the case in order to introduce evidence which, it was alleged, had been only just discovered. It need not be said that the readers of the *Herald* and other papers were already in full possession of this new evidence, which purported to describe criminal acts committed by the defendant with Mrs. Tilton. The evidence was embodied in the affidavits, and there was an affidavit in answer by Mrs. Tilton denying the allegations of these new witnesses generally and particularly. The Judge refused to reopen the case, and then proceeded to charge the jury. With refreshing brevity he accomplished his task in two hours, and the jury retired to consider their verdict. This was about one o'clock on Thursday, 24th June, and all that day and until ten o'clock at night, parties spectators, and reporters hung about the Court expecting the verdict to be delivered. But the jury deliberated for eight days, and then came into Court and announced their continuous disagreement, and were discharged. This result was telegraphed to London on Friday, 2nd July and the morning papers of Saturday last announced the termination of the case. It is said that nine of the jury were for Beecher, and three for Tilton, and Mr. Beecher's friends profess satisfaction at the result. The sympathy of Dr. Parker and his congregation became irrepressible on Sunday last, and could only be comfortably expressed by telegraph. The proceedings of the *New York Herald* in reference to the alleged new evidence form one of the most curious features of the case. Under the attractive heading of 'Beecher's Sin,' it published on June 19 a statement purporting to be made to one of its own reporters, by a person to whom one of the new witnesses made a statement three years ago. According to the *Herald*, "the thinking portion of the community" had come to the conclusion that the new evidence would be admitted by Judge Neilson, who however, rejected it. The friends of Mr. Beecher, who are supposed to be satisfied with the result of the trial, have, no doubt, observed that two men were tempted to come forward and commit what must in their view be perjury of the most wicked and deliberate kind. It is to be hoped that we shall not hear much more of the case, and at any rate we think that further reference to the "Church of Christ in connexion with it might well be spared.—*Saturday Review.*

ON MOLECULES.

(*Engineering.*)

THE interest elicited by our remarks upon some of the phases assumed by water in one of its conditions (*vide* p. 333 of our last volume), induces us to place before our readers some points suggested by the subject, and to state the views held by the most advanced investigators with regard to the ultimate form of water and matter generally, and its relation to the vaporous or gaseous state. The subject is one that demands our closest attention, for, upon a thorough elucidation and application of the beautiful hypothesis as to the structure of matter, which, of late, under the name of the molecular theory, has been so earnestly studied and so throughly elaborated, much of empiric practice in the application of motive power would be swept away with a benefit to science and humanity not to be lightly estimated. In the course of this article we shall, in the interest of junior students, carefully avoid all mathematical formula, and present the subject in its barest outlines, that he who runs may read.

It is possible to conceive of two states in which matter might exist, and from the times of the ancient Greek philosopher down to the present day, these two states have formed subjects for discussion—indeed, our most modern theory may be said to be merely a greatly improved form of one propounded ages ago by Democritus, and in its essential conception the very opposite of that set fourth by Anaxagoras. The latter taught that all matter was capable of infinite division, while the former held that, after a certain extent of divisibility had been reached, matter could be no longer subdivided, and the small particles arrived at called atoms—literally that which cannot be cut—would be the minutest possible in the universe. This is now the almost universally received theory, and by its aid certain phenomena can be explained, for which upon no other known hypothesis could any explanation be suggested.

The term atom has been exclusively appropriated by the chemist, while the mathematician and physicist has preferred to adopt, or share with him, the word molecule to signify those ultimate constituents of matter upon whose motions and relations depend the various states of all bodies, solid, liquid, and gaseous; their temperature; and other properties.

The word particle is also freely made use of as involving no hypothesis, and meaning simply a small part of any body. Molecule has been defined by Maxwell as "the smallest possible portion of a particular substance;" and, again, as "that small portion of the substance which moves as one lump in the motion of agitation."

Every substance is now supposed to be composed of an immense number of molecules, which, even in the solid state, are never entirely at rest, and, in the gaseous, are in a state of perpetual violent commotion, rushing about in straight lines in all directions with inconceivable rapidity; and it is this perpetual bombardment, as it has been called, by these little particles that explains the known pressure of gas on the walls of any containing vessels, the incessant impact of the molecules producing the effect of one continual pressure just as upon the eye a succession of rapid flashes of light have the effect of one continuous flame. Of course the molecules, although they are supposed to be separated for a very considerable distance from one another, are perpetually meeting and rebounding, and thus their velocity is interfered with, but there is a certain residuum of speed left, resulting in a mean velocity for the whole. This mean velocity indicates also temperature, and, for the same substance at one pressure, the same mean velocity is always accompanied by the same temperature. But every different substance has a mean velocity of its own for a given temperature, and these have all been calculated, such is the extreme nicety with which the hypothesis is being worked out. Taking, for instance, one of the constituents of water—hydrogen—in the form of gas its mean velocity has been calculated by Joule at over a mile in one second—a speed far greater than anything we have any practical knowledge of—far above that obtained in artillery practice. The exact velocity is 6097 ft. per second, at a temperature of 32 deg. Fahr., and at the ordinary pressure of the atmosphere. A daring attack has been made upon the actual size of the molecules with a result that has every element of probability in its favour. Taking the theorem of Clausius as a basis, Thompson has calculated that a cubic inch of gas contains 10^{23} molecules, *i.e.*, a hundred thousand million, million, million; and he deduced from certain optical phenomena in connexion with the thickness of soap bubbles, from the electrical conductivity of metals, and from other considerations, that the diameter of a molecule was about the $\frac{1}{500,000,000}$ of an inch. To convey some idea of the amount of these magnitudes he says, "If we conceive a sphere of water as large as a pea magnified to the size of the earth, each molecule being magnified to the same extent, the magnified structure would be coarser-grained than a heap of small lead shot, but less coarse-grained than a heap of cricket balls."

It will be observed that we do not specify what gas this is, because a still further development of the theory shows every gas at a given temperature and pressure to contain the same number of molecules, having, however, different weights, and different mean velocities. But—and here comes the means of reducing the theory to a practical issue—the weights and the velocities so counterbalance one another that the resulting energy is the the same for every perfect gas. For this argument the perfect equality in size of every molecule of one kind of substance is assumed; that they are so equal is, however, readily proved. Graham has shown how gases can be separated by diffusion through a porous septum; but, if the sizes of the molecules of our gas varied, it would be possible by successive filtrations to get different portions of the gas with molecules of different sizes. The density would then become unequal, and their combining powers different; but whether this separation is looked for in nature or by the hand of man, it cannot be found. Let hydrogen be taken from water, from a hydro-carbon, or from a fallen meteor, its properties, energy, and density, are always alike; and so with all gases. A very convincing proof of the molecular state of matter may be found by taking a cubic inch of water, and, by the application of heat, converting it, in a closed vessel of one cubic foot capacity, into steam. It will apparently fill it. Now if this steam were an expanded solid it would fill the space entirely to the exclusion of all other matter. Does it so behave? It does not. In the first place the result is little interfered with, whether the air is first exhausted or not; for the steam can be made to fill it though the air be there; an inch of ether may be added, and its vapour rises and fills the space as though nothing were there; an inch of alcohol could be similarly vaporised as though nothing were present. The same thing could be done with other volatile substances; and we could go on adding liquid after and evaporating all into the space at one time. This is very striking proof that the liquid in vaporising, had had its particles widely separated, and so left room for other particles to be disseminated within its interstices. This position is still further strengthened by observation of the pressure; each liquid exerts a pressure in itself, and if a suitable apparatus be provided to receive the vaporised products and connected with a barometer, it will be found that the pressure of the mixed vapour is just the sum of that of the invidual vapours

Having now indicated the state of matter in the form of gas, that of liquids and vapours may occupy our attention. In a liquid the various motions of the molecules, vibratory, rotatory, and rectilinear, exist in a modified form; the rectilinear is slight, while the other two are not much interfered with. If heat be applied the motion of translation is increased as in gases, and, at certain temperatures, different for most substances, vapour begins to form. Water gives of vapour at all temperatures; but this is not the case with all bodies, mercury, for instance, requiring a temperature above 10 deg. C. before it vaporises. The dynamical theory of heat explains how this change of state occurs. The molecules being in rapid motion and tossed about in all directions are prevented on all points but the surface of the liquid from escaping; but here they meet with no resistance beyond that mutual attraction which exists among the molecules in the liquid state. But at the surface it will happen that some of them, by a combination of vibratory, rotatory, and progressive motions, will be ejected with sufficient energy to carry them out of the sphere of the attractive force of the neighbouring molecules, and they then assume the characteristics of gas, moving with the velocity described, and, in this form, are truly particles of vapour. If the liquid be enclosed in some vessel, these vapour molecules in their motion of translation will at times strike the surface of the liquid and become imprisoned through the attractive force of the molecules, to be, however, replaced by other projected molecules. This process will continue, and the difference between the number of molecules sent out by the liquid and those caught back again becomes less and less till equilibrium is reached. The vapour is then said to be *saturated*, and its elasticity, under the circumstances, at its greatest point; or in other words the vapour exerts its maximum tension at the given temperature and pressure. If then we attempt to decrease the volume by pressure, a portion will be liquefied according to the amount of pressure; but the tension will remain the same. If, however, we pursue the opposite course and endeavour to increase the volume, we shall succeed, and the tension will be lessened; and the more we extend the volume the more exactly do we find it proportional to a reduction

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of pressure till at last it conforms to Boyle's law, which states that in perfect gases the volume is exactly inversely proportional to the pressure.

But this want of accordance of vapours at their highest state of tension with gases under ordinary conditions of pressure, &c., is more apparent than real, for it is found that the liquefiable gases, such as carbonic acid, nitrous oxide, &c., when very greatly compressed, also fail to agree with Boyle's law, and act almost the same as vapours. It must not be forgotten that these changes of volume produce important calorific effects, as will readily be imagined when the molecular action is mentally followed. The pressure being now seen to be simply the sum of the energies of a multitude of impacts, it follows that if these impacts take place upon some body that gives way to the shock, the moving force of these molecules will be reduced by just so much as the body gives way to their violence; that is to say, heat or molecular motion will be converted into visible motion. And upon experimental inquiry, such is the case, the vapour or gas in expanding loses heat, and if the expansion be great, the cold produced may be most severe. On the other hand, when a gas is compressed, the molecules, instead of losing their velocity, have an additional quantity imparted to them, and the predicted and observed result is a manifestation of heat, *i. e.*, motion is converted into heat. In the production of steam the atmosphere has to be pushed on one side as it were, or the piston has to be forced away from it: here again heat disappears, and is rendered latent. So it is through the whole range of nature. Where heat or energy is lost sight of it is not destroyed; it is simply stored up for future use, or converted into motion. Physical energy of every kind—chemical action, electrical action—is convertible into heat, and as Thompson has pointed out, their tendency is continuously in that direction. "There is then in the present state of the known world a tendency towards the conversion of all physical energy into the form of heat."

Our brief survey of this subject, which possesses such a close and wonderful interest to every student of natural phenomena, may suitably close with a shadowing forth of the result which modern speculation and experiment inevitably lead to, and this we cannot do more explicitly than in the words of Rankine, which we extract from the *Philosophical Magazine*.

"Heat moreover tends to diffuse itself uniformly by conduction and radiation until all matter shall have acquired the same temperature."

"There is consequently, Professor Thompson concludes, so far as we understand the present condition of the universe, a tendency towards a state in which all physical energy will be in the state of heat, and that heat so diffused, that all matter will be at the same temperature, so that there will be an end of all physical phenomena.

"Vast as this speculation may seem it appears to be soundly based on exprimental data, and to represent truly the state of the universe so far as we know it."

THE REPROACH OF SHOP.

(*Globe.*)

Talking "shop" is objectionable upon grounds altogether distinct from any reproach which, in reality or by supposition, attaches to the shop *per se*. The general distaste with which the habit of discussing, during moments of leisure and hours ostensibly devoted to social intercourse and recreation, questions pertaining to our professional pursuits and the details of the trade by which we make our livelihood may be explained without attributing any disrepute to the the trade or profession in question. Lord Palmerston's happy definition of "dirt" as "matter in the wrong place" may supply us with a hint in explanation of the ban which, by common consent, is placed upon shoppy conversation in those "hours of ease" of which Byron sang so lightly. It is open to question whether Dr. young, by claiming exclusively for "balmy sleep" the honourable title of "tired Nature's sweet restorer," has not to some extent misdirected a whole century's course of thought. There are other sweet restorers of tired nature—especially of tired human nature; and amongst them few are so effectual and so grateful to the whole system of the senses as that calm abandonment to the drifting, purposeless influences of the workless hour which is sometimes to be found in the drawing-rooms of rarely governed households, but for which the average professional Englishman of to-day looks to his club, and the tradesman more frequently to that fading institution, the bar-parlour. "Dulce est," says Horace, "desipere in loco"; and the sentiment has a truthfulness of its own quite apart from any excessive indulgence of the taste for wine and folly such as the poet had in contemplation when he penned the words. Just as the weary horse released from the galling harness of the stage will as frequently disport himself by gambolling round the pasture as he will retire to rest himself upon the fresh and fragrant straw, so to the overstrained nerves and senses of the man who works, seek relaxation when the stress of duty ceases for a time in illogical trenchings upon the realms of foolery before he seeks the solace of that poetic invitation and foretaste of death which the author of "Night Thoughts" apostrophised in the opening line of his dull but seemingly immortal poem. The majority of even conscientious men will not plead guilty to any passionate love of work for its own sake. Consequently the more devoted a man's attention to his labour during the hours which chain him to the desk or to the counter, the more heartily he enters into the spirit of the after-business, rest or recreation. Hence, all talk of "shop" is seriously and offensively *mal a propos*. So far, then, there is justification in that part of the reproach of shop which attaches to the inconsiderate and inappropriate intrusion of the affairs of business into the pursuits of leisure. The serving of a writ upon a popular actor while he was performing his part upon the boards of a London theatre was resented by an indignant pit, not because the pittites objected to the service of process upon a debtor, but because they looked upon suits and service, and all such affairs of business, as "matter in the wrong place" in a playhouse.

There is, however, a growing disposition, manifested by several distinct classes of people, to extend and develope the idea that a serious reproach attaches to the pursuit of trade in any way. No class is so eloquent in its contempt for shop as the class which has but just dragged itself away from the regions behind the counter. The satirists have always found the *Parvenu* an easy prey. Upon the same principle, apparently, as that which provides that the latest convert is always the greatest zealot, there is nobody who looks down with such supreme contempt upon ledger and day books, barter and sale, discount and interest, as the man who escaped but yesterday from the purlieus of the Exchange or the slavery of a shop in Picadilly, and drives his carriage for the first time to-day into what he fondly believes to be the magic circle of fashion beyond the corner of Apsley House. The lucky bucksterer who has made a fortune by the sale of gems in Bond-street makes haste to cast off the slough of trade by advertising that he will no longer be known amongst his fellow-men by his proper patronymic, but by the aristocratic cognomen of Fitzjoyce de Jonesville; and the broker's clerk of ten years since, who owes it to the fortunate conjunction of bulls and bears in the financial firmament that he is able to tool a couple of thoroughbreds down Regent-street in the height of the season, is too much revolted by the reproach which attaches to shop to acknowledge the salutation of his old master, who passes him homeward bound to Kilburn on a fourpenny bus.

Such freaks of vanity as bespeak the upstart in their prepetration can be sufficiently disposed of with a pitiful smile. No man is so lonely, and none prepares the way for so much certain misery, as he who in the pride of pocket discards his old friends in the hope of climbing to strange social altitudes. The ostrich, hiding her head in the sand, in foolish hope of evading pursuit, while her preposterous bunch of feathers offers a conspicuous mark for the hunter; or the crow that borrowed the feathers of the jackdaw, is not more ridiculous than the would-be aristocrat, who has climbed or leaped from the ranks of trade. But a far more offensive creature is the sham gentleman, whose only claims to call himsel a gentleman are his poverty and his laziness, and who belies the claim he ostentatiously advances by his steady cultivation of the manners of the bully, and his no less presistent forgetfulness of the truth that *noblesse oblige*. The sham gentleman species is barely tolerable when it takes, as it sometimes does even since the days of Pendennis, the amusing though troublesome form of Jack Costigan. It is utterly intolerable, and becomes a serious nuisance and a standing offence against society when it takes the modern and most prevalent form of the loud-dressing, loud-talking, boastful professor of braggadocio who is never tired of asserting that he is a "gentleman born" but who never hesitates to avail himself of the hospitable homour or the loan half-crowns of those "persons connected with trade" whom ingnorance of the ways of the world, or whose sneaking humility prevails to make them tolerant of his pretensions.

Should Great Britain ever come to be in want of a new motto for her national escutcheon she will hardly find a better than the reproach levelled at her in the charge that her sons are a "nation of shopkeepers." It was assumed by the author of that intended libel that the habit of shopkeeping precluded the cultivation of whatsoever is heroic, spiritual, and noble in a man or a nation. "Keep thy shop, and thy shop will keep thee" said wise and homely Benjamin Franklin. What a homily—what a powerful exposition of the benefits of prudence and diligence and all the other humble virtues on which sham gentlemen bestow their cheap disdain, would the modern history of this shopkeeping nation furnish, if the heroic people who live, vampyre fashion, upon the vitals of their own *bourgeoisie* were but sufficiently instructed by adversity to receive the lesson. It is certain that much of England's immunity from the volcanic dangers which tear contemporary States asunder, and scatter into irrecoverable fragments their most venerable institutions, is traceable to the conservative spirit which has raised this nation on the foundation of trade, and is from age to age welding together the interests of the Crown, the coronet, the intellect, and the shop.

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TURKISH LETTERS.—II.

Desperate as the state of things described in may last letter undoubtedly is, I shall endeavour to show in my next that it is not altogether hopeless, and that there are elements of regeneration in Turkey which, if vigorously used, may yet save the State. But there is a previous question which must be disposed of—Have we a right to interfere in the internal affairs of Turkey? I shall endeavour to show that we have.

In my first letter I showed the enormous stake which we have in the integrity of Turkey. This stake might be considered sufficient on grounds of high policy to justify our interference in time to prevent disintegration. But for some, such an argument is too general and vague, nor will I lay too much stress on our right to interfere, grounded on the enormous pecuniary stake which British holders of Turkish bonds (up to £100,000,000) have in the financial integrity of the country. If people, tempted by usurious interest, deliberately embark their capital in a financially insecure concern, it may very plausibly be argued that they have no right to invoke the interference of their Government when the inevitable collapse occurs. But, on the other hand £100,000,000 is a large sum, and represents important interests, and the claim of these bondholders on the aid of the Government in the event of a collapse is not without high precedent. Mr. Yorke quoted on this subject a circular memorandum of Lord Palmerston's, dated January, 1848, and addressed by him as Foreign Secretary to the representatives of Her Majesty abroad, in which he clearly lays down that it is "entirely a matter of discretion" whether the British Government should interfere authoritatively to protect the British holders of foreign bonds in the case of repudiating States, and that its "right" so to interfere was, so far as international law was concerned, indisputable; and exactly the same doctrine was laid down by statesmen on both sides of the House, Lord Palmerston included, in a debate in the House of Commons in June, 1847, on a motion by Lord George Bentinck. If, then, we have a clear and indisputable right to "interfere authoritatively" in the event of a financial collapse occurring, it is surely not too much to argue that our right to "friendly remonstrance" to prevent such a collapse when it seems imminent is equally indisputable; and with a normal deficit of something like £5,000,000 in the annual Budget, is or is not a financial collapse imminent? But I do not rest our righ to interfere either on the general or the special plea. The Crimean War, again, and the costly sacrifices which it entailed on us, might fairly be considered to give us a right to intefere even "authoritatively," when we find the objects for which that war was undertaken and carried to a successful issue jeopardized by influences which it is in our power to control. Now what was the object of the Crimean War? Certainly not the neutralization of the Black Sea; that was only an incident, an afterthought, a means, and only one means, of effecting our objects. These objects were—

1. To take away from Russia the pretext of single-handed interference in the affairs of Turkey, which she claimed by right of sympathy with 8,000,000 co-religionists, and in virtue of a forced interpretation of a particular clause (7th) in the Treaty of Kouchouk Kaimardji, which she long and stoutly maintained gave her a protectorate over all the subjects of the Ottoman Porte belonging to the Greek Church. In lieu of this single protectorate, the Treaty of Paris created a kind of joint protectorate of all the Great Powers.

2. The second object aimed at was to make Turkey enter into the European family of nations, to strip it of its exclusively Oriental character, to bring it within the pale of European influences and opinion, to make it count in the scale of nations and become more self-sufficient for its own defence by encouraging the means of European civilization—in a ward, by becoming progressive instead of remaining stationary.

So distinctly was this one of the objects of the Western Powers that Turkey was induced, not exactly to embody in the Treaty of Paris, but to communicate to the representatives of the States there assembled, the text of the "Khaththy Humaioun;" and the importance of this act was brought into full light by a solemn reference to it in the 9th clause of the treaty. It must be clearly understood that it did not give the collective Powers a treaty right to interfere to see the clauses carried out; on the contrary, such a right was distinctly denied, but, next to this, it was the most solemn engagement the Porte could take, and was, in point of fact, an engagement in honour on the part of the Sultan towards the contracting Powers for the due and faithful execution of this solemn instrument. Now, what was the Khaththy Humaioun? It was a confirmation and extension of the Khaththy Cherif of Gulkhave of November 3, 1839, which opened the era of equality and reform in the Turkish Empire—equality as between Christians and Mahommedans; reform and progress for the empire generally. It was the enumeration and explication of the reforms initiated by the Sultan Mahmoud under the general name of the Tanzimat. The Khaththy Humaioun, together with the Khaththy Cherif of Gulkhave, may be called the charters of equality and progress of the Ottoman Empire. The Khaththy Humaioun consists of thirty-five articles, and may be roughly divided into three parts:—

1. Those clauses which secure liberty of worship and equality of rights to the Christian inhabitants of Turkey.

2. A promise of codification of the laws, the establishment of mixed tribunals and special courts, a reorganization of the police and general administration of the country, prohibition of farming the revenue, correction of the abuses of collection and severe laws against corruption and peculation.

3. A promise of a number of public institution, such as banks, railroads, and canals, and a number of measures calculated to develop the material resources of the empire.

Now of the 35 articles, 7, 8, 12, 13, 16, 19, 22, and 23 have remained dead letters. (*a*) There were to be mixed tribunals of justice, condification of the law, translations of the codes into the different languages of the empire, settled modes of procedure; this has been translated, as we have seen, into mock courts, unpaid judges, arbitrary procedure, and corrupt decisions. (*b*) Farming the revenue was to be abolished, and a sounder fiscal system established; nothing of the kind has been done. (*c*) A solemn undertaking was entered into to grapple with the evil of corruption; at present the whole administration is corrupt, and corruption is sanctioned and practised at the "Fountain of Honour." (*d*) Banks were to be established to assist agriculture and come to the aid of commerce; nothing of the sort has been thought of. (*e*) Roads, canals, and railroads were to be pushed forward with vigour, so as to open up the resources of the country; the absence of roads and canals has prevented the relief of a famished population, and as to railroads, the only important line finished was a clock for a most notorious scandal. (*f*) Foreign capital was to be invited and encouraged by every means, so as to develop the great resources of the country; such vexatious obstructions have been placed in the way of foreign capital that it has shunned the country, and men of integrity like Scott Russell and T. Brassey have had all their offers rejected; unless the pashas catch a glimpse of "backshish," foreign enterprise is an abomination in their eyes. (*g*) Christians were to be admitted into the army on the principal of general equality; nothing of the sort has taken place.

These are some of the principal points in which the Khaththy Humaioun has been violated, or rather unfulfilled. Now, as early as 1867, in answer to remonstrances from Lord Lyons as to the imperfect fulfilment of the terms of this firman, Fuad Pasha (at that time Minister of Foreign Affairs—he and Ali Pasha took turns as Grand Vizier and Foreign Minister) issued to the representatives of the Porte at all the great Courts in Europe a very remarkable circular, accompanied by a memorandum, containing considerations on the execution of the Khaththy Humaioun, and which is worthy of the most serious and attentive study at the present day. In this circular the following remarkable sentence occurs:—"Notre but n'est pas de montrer que nous avons tout on assez fait; au contraire, nous voulons prouver due, si nous avons pu accomplir une partie de notre tâche, nous sommes aussi capables d'achever le reste." And in the memorandum he goes into many details to show that a real *bona fide* attempt had been made to carry out the terms of the Khaththy Humaioun, and that a real progress along the whole line had been actually achieved. He proceeds to point out the great difficulties which the advocates of reform in Turkey had to meet and overcome—difficulties proceeding often from the prejudice and fanaticism of the populations; and he claims great credit for the success with which this prejudice and this fanaticism have to a great extent been removed. These practical difficulties, he says, are rarely taken sufficiently into account by the theoretical reformer. In the parts of the country farthest removed from the influence of the Government these difficulties were greatest, but no effort was left untried to instruct the populations and to bring the whole country under the influence of enlightened ideas, and substantial progress had been attained. In the matter of religion, absolute toleration had been universally and successfully established, and as much effected in this respect in twenty years as had been accomplished in the course of centuries elsewhere; that in the way of administrative reform the whole country had been divided into "vilayets" and every effort made to improve, organize, and purify the administration; that with reference to the other heads, as much had been done as could be done in the time; and he concludes the memorandum, as he had done the circular note, by saying that what had been done in the past was an earnest and a measure of what might be hoped for in the future. This was in 1867. Unfortunately in 1868 Fuad Pasha died, and when he and Ali Pasha had both disappeared blank darkness fell over the destinies of Turkey. Fuad was succeeded by Mahmoud Pasha, who undid in three months what it had taken twenty years to build up; and with the brilliant but too short interval of Midhat Pasha's Grand Vizierships absolutely nothing has been done to carry out the provisions of the Khaththy Humaioun, and the work which Fuad Pasha's memorandum shows was *bona fide* commenced absolutely ceased. Since then the Khaththy Humaioun has been a dead letter, and corruption and incapacity have brought Turkey to such a pass that her very best friends almost despair of her recovery.

But what I am trying to show is our right of interference. I contend that Lord Lyons's remonstrance about the imperfect fulfilment of the Khaththy Humaioun, and the whole tenor of Fuad Pasha's reply, elaborately setting forth as it does the good faith of the Porte in the matter, clearly establish that, in the opinion of the Turkish Government at any rate, our right to interfere was incontrovertible. Let me recapitulate my arguments on this point:—

1. Our general interest in the welfare of Turkey gives us a general right to "friendly remonstrance."

2. Our special interest as the largest holders of Turkish bonds gives us a special financial interest and a moral right to friendly interference, at any rate, grounded thereon.

3. The expenditure of life and treasure in the Crimean War gives us a right to see that we are not filched of the objects for which that war was undertaken.

4. The communication of the solemn document of the Khaththy Humaioun to the assembled representatives of the Great Powers at the Congress of Paris and the reference to it made in the 9th clause of the Treaty of Paris invest it with a character quite different from that of an ordinary firman, and constitute an engagement of honour on the part of the Porte towards the European Powers which we, as the nation chiefly interested in the well-being and integrity of Turkey, have a right to call upon her to fulfil.

5. The fact of our having remonstrated on the tardy execution of the Khaththy Humaioun when *bona fide* attempts were being made to carry it out gives us a *fortiori* a right, and indeed puts us under the obligation, remonstrate when all attempts to carry out the provisions of that instrument have been abandoned.

Before I conclude I must anticipate an objection which may be offered. It may be said that the Treaty of Paris expressly forbade the interference of any single Power in the internal affairs of Turkey. Now the answer to that is that the interference contemplated by the prohibition had direct reference to the protectorate of the Greek subjects of the Porte claimed by Russia, to put an end to which the war was undertaken, and that an interference to the extent of a friendly remonstrance on the subject of the non-fulfilment of honourable engagements is a totally different thing. Moreover, Lord Lyons's interference in 1867 and the whole tone of Fuad Pasha's reply dispose conclusively of this objection. Over and above these arguments, and without laying undue stress on the repudiation of the Black Sea clause, let me point out that the Great Powers have continually violated this prohibition, if indeed, any such there were, and that the three military Powers of Europe are busily engaged in meddling in the internal affairs of Turkey at the present moment, and that not only without concurrence of England, but in spite of England's disapproval. Take the action of Russia, Germany, and Austria in the matter of the Roumanian treaties of commerce, or of Hirsh's railways, for example. Besides, from circumstances partly historical, partly founded on sympathy of interest, England stands with regard to Turkey in a totally exceptional position from the other European Powers. The interference of England is, as every one well acquainted with Turkey will testify, loudly invoked by patriotic Turks. "Why does not England interfere and save Turkey from the corruption of our rulers?" is the refrain of almost every conversation on the subject. England is alone trusted of all the Powers in Europe; and her interference, so far from being resented, would be accepted as the sole means of salvation. But more of this hereafter.

Many of my arguments in this letter I have taken from Mr. Yorke's admirable speech in the House of Commons. As they have never been answered, I presume that they are unanswerable; and if this is the case two steps towards my conclusion have now been taken by the establishment of the fact that Turkey is at present in a very bad way, and that England has a moral, political, and diplomatic right to interfere. The question of course remains whether that interference would produce any good result. This point I shall reserve for a future letter.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A DEAF AND DUMB DAY SCHOOL.

(BY A VISITOR)

The public examination of a selected number of children is not always a test of their actual proficiency. It was a kind act of the Duke and Duchess of Westminister the other day to throw open Grosvenor House to be used as the temporary examination hall of the pupils taught by the Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and I can answer for the delight and edification of the visitors at what they saw and heard on that occasion. But a system must be judged by its ordinary operation; and I resolved to present myself at the school, 12, Fitzroy-square, and see it for myself, in its every-day dress. To this course I found no objection whatever; inspection, on the contrary, was eagerly invited, and Mr. Van Praagh, who has introduced, the system of oral instruction into the country, courteously led the way to the first floor, where, the school-rooms are situated. The generally preconceived notion of an assembly of deaf and dumb children is that of a company of sad-lookin n silent little folks, whose infirmities are written lines of premature melancholy upon their countenances But before reaching the school-rooms sounds of happy laughter and lively movement were heard, more nearly resembling those of an ordinary day school than an establishment maintained for those to whom hearing has been denied. The fifty boys and girls present were not being actually taught at the time, and their merry intelligent countenances, their warm look of welcome towards their benefactor, and their generally healthy appearance told volumes in their favour. The vulgar error that the deaf are born dumb is one which a slight acquaintance with the literature of the subject corrects. The method of teaching adopted by Mr. Van Praagh goes back to the fifteenth century, and the history of it may be read in Sir William Hamilton's Essay on Dalgorno. There is no such affliction as dumbness. A child is dumb because, being deaf, it is unable to imitate the speech of others, or because lacking reason, the sounds heard cannot reach the ear of the mind. "Therefore," he says, "we make the eye perform the duty ordinarily done by the ear." This, then, is the pith of the matter: the pupils at the Deaf and Dumb School in Fitzroy-square are, by following the motions of the lips, taught to comprehend, or if I may so put it, to *hear* with the eye, the language addrssed to them.

The children on our entering the room seemed to anticipate that something would be required of them; this accounted for their sharp watching of my conductor's lips. "Tom," he said, and swift as a dart Tom, a bright-eyed lad, came forward with a smile for orders, Yet Tom, as the saying goes, is as deaf as a post, and likely, poor boy, ever to remain so. Mr. Van Praagh mentioned a certain article which he wanted, mentioned also the room on the lower floor, and the particular table where it might be found; and Tom at once read off the lip motion, and by the prompt manner in which he fulfilled the errand, proved how accurately he interpreted the instructions of the master. That this was no exceptional example, and that the system brings the understanding into full play—not an unimportant consideration, it must be remembered—there was during the rest of my visit ample proof. Emulation, such as can only exist in a well-conducted day school, wonderfully assists the children, and every new step of progress teaches them that there is no need of despair. Mr. Van Praagh first called out of the throng a number of very young deaf mutes, who represented the rough material, for though on their discharge 99 per cent. of the pupils are made to speak (more or less), they are absolutely speechless when brought to the school. To begin with, the children are taught to pronounce the five vowels, and these were uttered by two or three of the most forward, who had been longest in the set, the tiny creatures watching the master's lips with an absorbingly earnest gaze, and flushing with triumph when the vowels had been successfully achieved. A blue-eyed child, a new arrival, five years of age, tried hard to be heard; he opened his little mouth like a bird trying to pipe, but, alas! there was no sound. He had learned the position of the lips; but the faculty of vocalisation can only come by further practice. "Face," said Mr. Van Praagh to a small urchin in knicker-bockers, who a month since had never broken silence; and "Face," immediately, with an odd but clear pronunciation, responded the child, who had watched the teacher's lips, while two or three others, who had watched likewise, touched their cheeks to show that they too had comprehended both the word and its meaning. "Write it down," was Mr. Van Praagh's next remark, spoken with a decided opening of the lips but otherwise in the ordinary method of conversation; and the child upon this seized a piece of chalk and upon the black board traced the correct letters. A second batch consisted of older pupils, and they were able to comprehended sentences and respond to them, some in wonderfully articulate, others in more laboured speech. To many questions which I myself asked, ready replies were forthcoming, although the movements of a stranger's lips must be a severe test. "Do you love mamma?" I asked one, from whom in a moment came a "Yes," spoken as well as smiled. Easy arithmetical questions in addition and subtraction I could also manage successfully with the brightest of the class, and when I said a final "Good bye," they all repeated the words, and nodded brightly as they turned away to give place to the biggest boys and girls. From them longer answers were received, and a lady teacher summond by Mr. Van Praagh (who trains teachers as well as pupils), was as successful as himself; though it is evident the director of the school has the happy gift of enlisting his pupils' affections in an especial manner. Showing a diseased Chalk Farm railway ticket to one of the boys, he, without hesitation, read the name of the station aloud. Here then was a proof of the truly wonderful result achieved, comparable to those narrated by Rodolphus Agrippa and Sir Kenealm Digby centuries ago—a lad, who was three years since mourned by his friends as incurably dumb, was able to ask for a ticket to a given place, to read from the lips of another, speaking, at average speed, to him a question touching the locality, and to explain, so as to be understood, that he had not heard of it before. These are a few examples of the Deaf and Dumb Day School. 12, Fitzroy-square, as I saw it on Wednesday and as your readers may see it on any Weednesday afternoon at three o'clock.

The school is conducted by an Association of which Lord Granville is president, and which owes its origin to the benevolence of the Baroness Mayor de Rothschild. Some of the children, I might mention, had that morning been which Mr Van Praagh to visit the Baroness's yacht at Blackwell, and from the boys I received, in answer to questions information respecting the ships and the docks. Such information was necessarily fragmentary, for the pupils have been living a new life since their admission to the school, and it is not difficult to imagine that to many of them the world is only beginning to unfold itself. The baroness had previously founded the Jews Deaf and Dumb Home, where Mr. Van Praagh for the first time taught the art of lip-reading. Conferences at her house, and other means, resulted in the establishment of an Association and of the school which I have just visited a school whose objects surely must commend themselves to all who feel for the sufferings and misfortunes of others. Yet an inexplicable lack of public support must be confessed. However high the fees may be, and there are some pupils whose parents are well able to pay them, the expenses of the school forbid its becoming self-supporting. The names of the President Vice-Presidents, and Committee are a guarantee anywere of the good faith of the Society; the invaluable results of the tuition given are acknowledged with surprise and admiration, by all who witness them but cheques which are in these cases better than praise, are not forthcoming to Sir John Lubbock, who, as treasurer, is ready to receive them, and hard cash, which sometimes last longer and goes further than admirations, falls not into the Association's coffers. The school, opened there years ago with three girls and one boy, now musters twenty six boys and twenty-four girls; but the house in Fitzroy-square is not large enough for the numbers that might be admitted. Is it not too much to believe that an association of this kind will ask in vain for the means to build a properly-appointed school, which shall be national in its range, and in every way worthy of the beneficent work it has set on foot?—*Daily News July* 10.

The Plague of Grasshoppers which has been devastating the States of Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, and portions of various other States, is naturally exciting much attention across the Atlantic, and columns upon columns of the New York journals are devoted to the history of the insect, to accounts of its appearance, and two descriptions of the ravages it commits. Thus, we learn that grasshoppers first made their appearance in any noticeable numbers in 1620, in Guatemala; while the Jesuit missionaries record that they ravaged California in the years between 1722 and 1765. Since 1827, however, their visits have been frequent; while, since 1851, scarcely a year has passed without their appearance being signalled in one State or other—the insects having now apparently obtained a sure footing, and laying millions of eggs year by year, some of which are certain to be safely hatched. The damage they do recalls the plagues of locusts in the East. Here is an extract from a private letter received from Nebraska:—"In this and the adjoining States nothing is talked, thought, or dreamed of but the expected coming of the locusts, or grasshoppers. Already we have great numbers hatched from the eggs deposited by last year's visitors. Last week they got on the wing, and made a start for their summer haunts. For many days they have passed over our heads in countless millions. One of the Professors at the University calculated that the flying mass was one mile in depth, three hundred miles long, and eighty miles wide—all travelling in a north-westerly direction. To look up at the sun as they pass would give you the idea of a snow-storm. Of course, where they alight to rest and feed everything green is devoured. I heard of one farmer who had one hundred acres of wheat and eighty acres of Indian corn eaten up in twenty minutes. It seems incredible, but, after seeing their immense numbers, I can readily believe it. Nebraska was devasted by them last year, and should they come over this year the State must inevitably be ruined." The insects closely resemble the ordinary red-legged grasshopper, and are about an inch and a quarter in length. They lay as many as eighty or one hundred eggs, depositing them in the ground, drilling a hole for this purpose to the depth of an inch. They will eat anything, though sometimes they are capricious in their taste, preferring acid or hot plants, vegetables come next and curiously enough the green corn comes last. The aggregate damage they committed last year amounted to more than 10,000,000*l*. Many plans have been proposed to check this plague, such as deep ploughing to get rid of the eggs, disturbing the insects by dragging ropes over the field, offering bounties for eggs, &c., but nothing really efficacious has as yet been discovered. One man, a Mr. Thomas Taylor, proposes to utilise the animals by burning them, and thus turning them into that valuable article animal charcoal. In concluding a letter to the *New York Herald*, he states that at the forthcoming centennial he intends to exhibit samples of the various economic products he has made from these insects, to wit—printer's ink, Chinese ink, charcoal for purifying purposes, charcoal as a fertilizer and bleacher, as well as a deodoriser and polisher. If Mr. Taylor succeeds in his experiments, grasshopper charcoal will speedily become a staple export of the United States until the insect is like the Dodo—extinct.

MY *CARTE*; AN AMUSING REMINISCENCE MORE SUITABLE THAN SCIENCE FOR THE SEASON.

In looking over a batch of newspaper cuttings in search of some evidence I wanted I came across the following. As it is full of humour and is pleasantly written it struck me it might amuse your readers at this season, when the stomach has too much to do, and when there is not much energy left for the brain.

Twelve years ago I made a portrait of an Irish gentleman, then the editor and proprietor of our leading Conservative newspaper in Bristol. In a few days after he wrote the very witty article which follows. The library was just as he describes it; indeed, the whole is literally true.

John Beattie.

That a man should live to be fifty, and have a shilling at his command, and yet never had his *carte* executed, is some thing in this likeness-taking age of ours to wonder at. I was a unique specimen of this kind until a few days ago—a man without his likeness! and I was almost inclined to be proud of my singularity, like poor Colonel Sibthorpe who was always glorying in the fact that he never entered the Great Exhibition. My friends, however, would not allow me to preserve my distinction; they paid me the compliment of asking me for my *carte* though I doubt if they would have also paid a shilling for the pleasure of possessing it. My relatives declared they kept niches in their albums open for me, and were impatient to fill the vacancies. Domestic pressure upon me, too, was very severe; and, after years of passive resistence to the pictorial *furore*, I had at last to submit, and allow myself to be led to the photographic altar.

I'll advertise no one gratis, so I shall not say who the artist is that has had the high honour of executing me in a pictorial, not a penal, sense. All studios, I suppose, are the same, so I shall indicate no one in particular by a description, which must be genera in its application. What strikes you—certainly what struck me on entering the interior—was that everything was in half there; that is, all those articles of furniture used in the trade—the properties as a theatrical manager would call them—the objects which are introduced into your picture, and which you select according to your fancy—are in half—half a bookcase, half a console table, half a reading table, half a sofa; half of everything in fact, for no more is needed for your photograph. It is quite the *demi-monde* in this respect. Everything is truncated—cut short, cut in two—in the sunpainter's *atelier*. Whether this is done to save expense or for artistic reasons I cannot say. Each sitter or stander can, so far as furniture goes select what he likes—have everything, from an arm chair to a miniature Bodleian library, introduced into his *carte*; like the boy in the peep-show, "you pays your money and you takes your choice."

I determined to be literary, and ordered a bookcase, books and all, forgetting that, in making this selection, I must go down to posterity with apparently the same intellectual tastees as a thousand others; for I believe the books had never been changed or moved since they were first placed there. I was curious to see the character of my studies before being, for good and all identified with them in a *carte*. The first was Swedenborgs mistical work, entitled *Heaven and Hell*, with the name strongly marked in large gold letters on the back; the next, the *Moral Condition of Ipswich*; than a *Cookery Book*, than *Josephus*, flanked by a work on *Mensuration*. Many others there were, of course, but I forget them; the collection was varied enough—odd, but eclectic. I perhaps might have brought my own books if I had thought of it, so that my literary tastes, like my facial lineaments, might be correctly represented, which I cannot say was exactly the case in the present instance. I might, it is true, have taken some pleasure in the pages of the mystical Swedenborg; but why I should be particularly interested in the moral condition of Ipswich—which I never saw—any more than in numerous other towns I have seen, I did not well understand, that, too, I should be thought by posterity to have had a particular turn for mensuration, and cookery was not quite the correct light in which to view my character. For science I have no taste, and to *made* dishes a decided objection, especially in these days when cattle disease forbids culinary disguises.

There was no help for it, however; there were the books all laid, and I was too lazy to resort to on *index expurgatorius*. I must be content to be supposed given to the same body of reading as many of my betters—the work on the *Moral Condition* of the Suffolk town included. I will get credit for common studies with an accomplished doctor, believed to be very fastidious in his literary tastes, and a few popular parsons, some of them quite as remarkable for their Protestantism as for their personal beauty.

Still, it was amusing to think that a man's literary tastes might very innocently be misrepresented in this way, and I was told of an Evangelical clergyman being unconsciously photographed by the side of a shelf full of Voltaire; while a man who, oddly enough, piqued himself on being a bit of a sceptic, was taken bolt upright near a cabinet library, the first two books of which were *Law's Serious Call* and the *Pilgrim's Progress*.

"Please, dont compress your lips so much, sir; it gives you a stern look!" interposed the artist, as I took my stand on the dais, with my body posed in front of a vertical pole, which seemed like the standard for measuring recruits with. I cant help it, I said; "I'm thinking of a bad debt" "Then be good enough to find a pleasanter subject for your thoughts while I am taking you," was the reply; and being an agreeable, ingenious man, he began to talk with such tact that I instantly relaxed, and looked as placid as though I never had less for my legal demands than twenty shillings in the pound. The effect—may I be permitted to say—was marvellous. He peeped into the twilight regions of the camera, and cried out with as much ecstacy as if the Apollo Belvidere has suddenly broken upon his view—"Capital, by George! I have you to the life!" He "spoke" of course "by the card," as Hamlet said, and if you doubt his word, you may go and buy me for a shilling at his studio, and uncommonly cheap I am at the money, let me tell you. The first attempt was in a little medallion-shaped form, three on a piece of pasteboard. I was full-faced at top, all repose and philosophic tranquillity; and of the two others, one was with the head down meditatively, and the other looking askant, as though I were cutting a poor relation.

"Now," I said, "let us have the full-length man, pantaloons and boots included;" for I got desperately pictorial and profuse. As it was hard to get me to go and be "photographed," now I was in the studio I determined to revel in likenesses. "In for a penny, in for a pound." But posing myself for a full-length was quite a different thing to *busting* it. It is no easy matter to be at one's ease even under the most favourable circumstances; but stuck up for the occasion, and with a projecting rod from a standard tickling your poll, the feat is peculiarly difficult. Indeed, I was surprised when afterwards I saw my *umbra* (with the aforesaid library to set me off), to perceive how near the natural man I looked considering the the distortions I underwent, according to the artist's directions, to adapt myself to his ideal of grace, twisting my body one way and my eyes another.

"The upright man" was the greatest success—the attitude imposing, and the look expressive, without being in the slightest degree suggestive of bad debts or domestic pressure. My only regret now is that I did not begin my series of photographs sooner. Some twenty or five-and twenty years ago, I believe, the discovery was first made. What a capital idea it would have then been to commence a *collection* of ones self; to trace from year to year the fine diminishing line of youth—not in idea but in actually illustration side by side *carte* by *carte* to see yourself under your own eyes shade way and slope off into the sere and yellow period; to see the bloom of twenty-five grow small by degrees and unbeautifully less until it *greyed* into fifty! What an awful interval between two painted portraits of yourself does a quarter of a century produce!

Why, I have a kit-cat painted some score or more years ago, which was then hung up in an exhibition and pronounced a speaking likeness by a discriminating public. Yet nothing short of my most solemn assurance would convince any one, who now looks at it suspended by my fireside, that "it was ever intended for me;" and, certainly, placing my photograph by it, looking "upon this picture and on that," it is next to impossible to imagine how the same person could ever have been the original for both. But, no doubt, if I had had five-and-twenty photographs "all in a row," one for every year since that half-length likeness was taken, the difficulty of recognition would be greatly lessened on the sliding scale—*facilis descensus Averno*—the drop from the height of manhood to hoar age might be made *comparatively* easy, at least to the imagination. Nay, perhaps the series might have a solemn lesson and preach from their frames something of a sermon to the person whose diminishing life they depicted. Literally, you might say with the orator, reviewing yourself through such a succession, "what *shadows* we are!"

To any of my young readers who now peruse this paper I would say "commence a collection of yourself at once." The idea struck me too late to be carried out, but now that I have begun I mean to go on to the end, though I begin the gallery in my grey hairs. However, I must say nothing to diminish the interest of my present *carte*, which now reposes amongst illustrious company in the ante-room of the artist—a chief magistrate on one hand, a fashionable physician on the other, cathedral canons, popular parsons, and accomplished pianists scattered around me, and all to be had by their admirers so long as the negative lasts for a shilling ahead. Those who *want me* should make an early application. I am fast fading out, and there are only a few left; so that an ultimate advance to eighteen pence appears inevitable. Reader, lose no time—buy at once, "an' you love me, as Jack Falstaff says.—*The British Journal of Photography.*

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28	28 7 0	14 9 0	7 7 8
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32	30 10 0	15 11 0	8 0 8
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